

## THE CITIZEN.

A Family Newspaper.  
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NO. 26.

## IDEAS.

God is not landed by libeling men. Citizenship simply means service. The greatest art of life is that of living.

The value of a strong man's power depends on his patience with the weak.

It is easy to waste enough strength dodging your duties to do them twice over.

Bearing the cross does not exempt one from bearing a share of the world's cares.

In a bad world the only saints who have a right to sleep are the ones in the graveyard.

God's workers never have to wait for a raise in salary before they will do their best.

The trouble with much preaching is that it is advertising truffles when people need potatoes.

Some people are buying their tickets to glory on the installment plan, at the rate of a nickel a week. —[Chicago Tribune.]

## IN OUR OWN COUNTRY.

Senator McCreary has introduced a bill to secure free trade between the United States and the Philippine Islands. This is a righteous bill and should pass, though there is little likelihood that it will. If the islands are a part of the United States, they should enjoy all the rights belonging to other territory of the United States.

It is said that "corporations have no souls." That may be, but a surprise to all is that the Steel Trust has a conscience, in some things at least. Its directors have voted to retire William Ellis Corey, the president of the Trust. He has deserted the wife of his youth, the helpmate of his early struggles, for a burlesque singer, and tries to justify himself.

Senator Mitchell of Oregon, under conviction for complicity in Oregon land frauds, died on Wednesday of last week. He is probably buried now and his friends are trying to forget him later years. What a pity that the other "dead ones" in the Senate, such as Burton, Platt, Depew, and some others that might be named, cannot be put decently and quietly out of sight. "They're a consuming nation devoted to be wished."

Hats off to the plucky farmer governor of the little state of Vermont. He is a man who dares to execute the laws in spite of threats of unpopularity, political assassination, and even violence, and in spite of the position of forty odd thousand bushels. The law was given every chance. An appeal was made to the legislature, first, to change the law, and then to intervene. It refused. Then the governor enforced the law. It should be remembered that there was no question whatever as to the guilt of Mrs. Rogers. Other governors take notice.

## FROM THE WIDE WORLD

The situation in Russia holds the first place as in weeks past in foreign news. Nothing is certain however. From the arrest of Krustaleff, President of the executive committee of the Workmen's Council, and some other repressive measures, it looks as though the government would assert itself in forcing order before the meeting of the Duma. It would be impossible to hold the elections with the country in the state in which it is now. Witte's resignation is rumored, and there is talk of the appointment of a dictator.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has named a Cabinet that meets with the approval of both the Conservative and the Liberal papers. The King has approved it. Only Mr. Chamberlain is dissatisfied. The coming elections will show what the people think of it. The great thing in England at present is the stagnant condition of the working world there.

A report comes from Brazil that several of the officers of the German gun boat Panther went ashore to a small fishing town called Itajahny, in the state of Rio Grande do Sul, and arrested a deserter from the German army whom they found there. This is the state in which Germanizing influences are asserted to have been at work for a long time and this fact excites the suspicion of the Brazilian authorities that this is an attempt to provoke trouble with Brazil.

An Irish National Convention assembled last week in Dublin with John Redmond in the chair. The Convention solemnly asserted that it would accept no new system of government for Ireland as satisfactory except a legislative assembly freely elected and representative of the people with power to make laws for Ireland, and an executive government responsible to that assembly.

## TWO NEW STATES.

The House Will Dispose of the Statehood Question Before Holiday Recess.

## THIS IS THE PLAN FORMULATED.

**Arizona and New Mexico as One and Oklahoma and the Indian Territory the Other.**

**Senate Committee on Appropriations Agreed To Report the Emergency Canal Bill Carrying \$11,000,000 Without Bond Provision.**

Washington, Dec. 13.—The house will dispose of the statehood question before the holiday recess, according to the plan formulated. The precise manner in which statehood is to be granted to the territories will be set forth in what is known as the Hamilton bill, giving statehood to Arizona and New Mexico as one state and to Oklahoma and the Indian Territory as another. The bill embodies the minor provisions agreed upon by the conference committees of the two houses at the last session of congress. The plan for statehood legislation will be made specific at a republican caucus of members of the house to be called for Thursday afternoon or evening. The committee on territories will meet in the morning and perfect the bill to which several minor amendments at the suggestion of delegates from Oklahoma sent here for the purpose. The bill, however, will not be reported to the house until after the caucus action. Besides deciding on its provisions it is the plan that the terms of a rule shall be agreed upon in caucus under which the bill will go through the house. There is known to be some republican opposition to statehood as proposed in the bill, but this opposition is not regarded as serious enough to hinder the carrying out of the plans of the house leaders and may not be manifest in any way. It has been decided that hearings on the statehood questions are unnecessary.

## In the Senate.

The senate committee on appropriations agreed to report the emergency canal bill, carrying \$11,000,000, but struck out the provision relating to bonds. This provision is to be referred to the finance committee and may be reported on a separate bill or on amendment to the canal appropriation bill.

The following bills were introduced in the senate Tuesday: By Senator Dillingham, to repeal the laws providing for the division of the lands of the Choctaw, Cherokee and Creek Indians and the cession of a part of them and restoring those tribes to full control of all their lands in Indian Territory. By Mr. Perkins, regulating the salmon fisheries in Alaska and granting lands and water privileges to the owners of private hatcheries. By Senator Blackburn, providing for the refunding of money paid for substitutes in Kentucky by men who were drafted for service in the army in 1864. By Senator Gamble, putting on a pensionable basis members of the Dakota militia who acted in protecting the frontier against the Sioux Indians in 1862.

## PNEUMATIC TUBE SERVICE.

The Needs and Advisability For Its Extension.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Second Assistant Postmaster General Shallenberger, in his annual report, devotes special attention to the results of the investigation of the commission appointed to investigate the needs and advisability of extending the pneumatic tube mail service. The estimated cost of extensions per year as reported to Mr. Shallenberger by the commission follows: New York, \$431,493; Chicago, \$149,825; Baltimore, \$35,071; Brooklyn, \$66,980; Pittsburgh, \$32,000; Cincinnati—the commission reports the service justified at the general post office and three important depots; Kansas City, \$35,760.

## JAP KOREA AGREEMENT.

The Emperor Declares That It is Null and Void.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Homer B. Hulbert, the special messenger from the emperor of Korea, is in receipt of a cablegram from Korea in which the emperor declares that the agreement between Korea and Japan is null and void because it was obtained by force. He also declares that he will never sign this agreement in the present form and that the disturbances which attended the "outrage" of November 17 are likely to occur again.

Election Inspector Arrested.

New York, Dec. 13.—James F. Watersman, an election inspector of the 19th assembly district, was arrested on charges of aiding and abetting illegal voting and of perjury. The charges were made by deputy superintendent of elections.

Their Wages Advanced.

Boston, Dec. 13.—Beginning on Monday, January 1, 1906, 30,000 operatives employed by the American Woolen Co. of this city will have their wages advanced ten per cent.

## REFUSED TO ANSWER QUESTIONS

## THOMAS F. RYAN BEFORE INVESTIGATION COMMITTEE.

A Request Will Be Sent of District Attorney Jerome To Institute Proceedings Against Him.

New York, Dec. 13.—Attention was directed to the possibility of criminal action growing out of the investigation of life insurance methods by a visit paid by District Attorney Jerome to the legislative committee while it was holding its hearing in the city hall. Mr. Jerome said that he wanted to find out when he could get possession of a copy of the report of the committee. Chairman Armstrong already has said that he hopes to have it ready for the legislature when it meets next January.

New York, Dec. 13.—The legislative committee which is investigating life insurance conditions determined to send to District Attorney William T. Jerome a request that he institute proceedings against Thomas F. Ryan, financier and owner of the majority of the stock of the Equitable Life Assurance society, to punish Mr. Ryan for refusing to answer when asked what E. H. Harriman, president of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroad Cos., had sold to him when Mr. Harriman tried to induce him to share his control of the Equitable society with Mr. Harriman.

New York, Dec. 13.—The resignation of Robert H. McCurdy, general manager of the Mutual Life Insurance Co., was presented to the board of trustees and accepted. The resignation takes effect December 31.

New York, Dec. 12.—The legislative committee was engaged for a part of the time Monday in inquiring into the affairs of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York. Charles E. Hughes, counsel for the committee, had brought out by questioning Edward W. Scott, the president of that company, that when Frank F. Hadley, of New Bedford, Mass., secured control of the company in 1890 he borrowed \$162,000 from the company on his collateral notes to pay up for the stock of the insurance company. Mr. Scott testified that Mr. Hadley never repaid those loans and that the insurance company realized only \$30,000 on the sale of the collateral. Companies in which Mr. Hadley was interested failed and shortly afterward he died.

"It cost the insurance company just \$132,000 for Mr. Hadley to get control of it," said Mr. Hughes.

FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

First Session.

An appropriation of \$11,000,000 was voted toward the construction of the Panama canal by the house on the 7th. It was a compromise between the \$16,500,000 carried in the bill under consideration and an estimate of something over \$16,000,000, recommended by Mr. Williams, the democratic leader.

Representative Littlefield, of Maine, introduced a bill providing a death penalty for an assassin of the president, vice president or any ambassador or minister of a foreign country to the United States.

Representative Hardwick introduced a joint resolution declaring that it is the policy of the United States to grant independence to the Philippines as soon as a stable government is established in the islands.

The addition of a republican member to all of the important committees of the house has enabled Speaker Cannon to solve the difficult problem of committee assignments in a manner which appears most satisfactory to both parties in the house.

It is thought that the congress will adjourn for the holidays on Thursday, December 21.

## SENATOR MITCHELL DEAD.

Died From Hemorrhage Resultant From the Extraction of a Tooth.

Portland, Ore., Dec. 13.—Senator John H. Mitchell died here Friday afternoon. The end was peaceful. An hour before the patient's heart had ceased to beat he was in a profound coma. Every effort known to science was made to prolong his life, but without success. Senator Mitchell was seized with a hemorrhage after having a tooth extracted. Physically, he had been in a delicate state, and this, coupled with the loss of blood, caused a general collapse. He was 70 years old. Mr. Mitchell figured in the land fraud trials in this state.

It is almost a certainty that the new senator will be a democrat. Great pressure has already been brought to bear upon the governor to select a Portland man, whether democrat or republican.

Restriction of Immigration.

Washington, Dec. 12.—Representative Bonvenga, of Colorado, introduced a bill for the restriction of immigration fixing a head tax of \$10 on immigrants and using this money to defray the expense of regulating immigration.

## An Appeal Made.

New York, Dec. 12.—The board of managers of the Evangelical Alliance issued an appeal for contributions for the relief of victims of violence in Russia. The appeal is addressed "To the People of America."

## RYAN ON STAND.

Tells of His Deal With Harriman For Control of the Equitable Life.

## THE WITNESS WAS THREATENED.

Harriman Demanded One-Half of the 502 shares of the Equitable Purchased by Ryan.

Senator John F. Dryden, President of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., Also Testified Before the Investigating Committee.

New York, Dec. 13.—Thomas F. Ryan appeared before the insurance investigating committee and told what E. H. Harriman did and threatened to do when he demanded that Mr. Ryan concede to him a share in the control of the Equitable Life Assurance society last June.

Mr. Ryan's version of what Mr. Harriman demanded and what he threatened to do upon the refusal of his demands was in substance as follows: That Harriman demanded one-half of the shares of the Equitable Life Assurance society, which Mr. Ryan had purchased from James H. Hyde and which gave Mr. Ryan control of the property. That Harriman threatened, unless he was conceded his share in the control of the society, to exert his political and all other influences



THOMAS F. RYAN.

against Mr. Ryan and his project. That Harriman declared there would probably be legislative action, and that in that event his influence would be important. That Harriman demanded the right to name two of five trustees to vote the controlling stock in the election of directors of the society. In reply to repeated questions by Charles E. Hughes, counsel of the committee, Mr. Ryan stated that Mr. Harriman did not threaten that there should be legislative action unless he was given a share in the Equitable control, he said there probably would be such action. Neither did Mr. Harriman threaten any action by an officer of the government.

A Strenuous Interview.

It was a strenuous interview, Mr. Ryan said, and was held in the presence of Wilhoit Bowditch, then Mr. Ryan's counsel, now secretary of state, and Paul D. Gravath, also Mr. Ryan's counsel. Mr. Ryan told the committee that he drew the inference from it that Mr. Harriman did not want anybody to control the Equitable society unless he had a share in it. Mr. Ryan also stated that he paid no attention to Mr. Harriman's statement that his influence would be important in the event of legislative action and informed him that he wanted no partners in the enterprise. Mr. Harriman did not get the coveted share in the stock. Mr. Ryan declared that this interview took place within a few days after he got control of the Hyde stock.

United States Senator John F. Dryden, of New Jersey, president of the Prudential Life Insurance Co., of America, was on the witness stand all the remainder of the day. He testified that his company paid \$26,000 to the republican national campaign fund in 1904, 1900 and 1904. It also paid \$5,000 to Andrew Hamilton, formerly the New York Life Insurance Co.'s legislative agent at Albany.

Mr. Dryden said that dividends of ten per cent. are paid on the stock of the Prudential Co. He said his son, Forest F. Dryden, has been connected with the Prudential for 25 years. He began work as a boy and worked up through the various grades until at present he is third vice president with a salary of \$30,000 a year. Witness said he had a nephew in the employ of the company at a salary of \$20 a week. One of Senator Dryden's relatives is a director in the company.

Salaries of officers of the Prudential were next taken up. President Dryden said his salary is now and has been since 1899 \$65,000 a year. The first vice president's salary is \$60,000; second vice president, \$40,000; third vice president, \$30,000; fourth vice president and controller, \$20,000.

Gross Postal Receipts.

Washington, Dec. 13.—According to the monthly statement of the gross postal receipts for November, 1905, at the 50 leading post offices, St. Louis and Peoria, Ill., were the only cities which showed a decrease. Richmond, Va., showed the largest increase.

## IF YOU DESIRE

To make your mark in this world, or be comfortable in your old age, you must save part of your earnings. There is no dishonor in true economy; in fact it is next to criminal to spend all you earn, when others are dependent upon you. Begin now to save your money. We shall be glad to assist you.

Yours very truly,

*J. W. Dryden*  
Cashier.

## How is This?

J. R. COLLIER  
with  
DANIEL BRISCOE BRO & CO  
Importers and Wholesalers in  
Dry Goods, Notions and Furnishings  
Knoxville, Tennessee

Broadhead, Ky., Nov. 3, 1905.

S. E. Welch, Jr.

Berea, Ky.

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Enclosed find my check for \$18.00 for suit of clothes. Tell Mr. Gay it was the best fit I ever had. I will remember him when I want another suit.

Thanking you for past favors, I remain,

Your friend,

J. R. COLLIER.

All in need of first class Suits and Over Coats can be pleased like Mr. Collier by getting their clothing of them that have had experience, together with the best line of work in the country, and the price is always lowest at

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### THE BITTER AND THE SWEET.

Nay, cyno, curse thy prating jest  
And bid me not be sad.  
Shall we of living mis the best  
Because some things are sad?

Shall we forego sweet music's charms,  
In dread of discord's drear.  
Or, since the hurricane alarms,  
Shut out the atmosphere?

You who that hungers will abstain  
Because some fruits are sour?  
Even though the thorns of life may pain,  
There still remains the flower.

No, gentle cynic, go thy way;  
To vain thy part is done.  
Let shadows gather as they may,  
Men still will love the sun.—Washington Star.

### D'ri and I

By IRVING BACHELIER

Author of "Eben Holden," "Darrel of the Blessed Isla."

(Copyright, 1884, by Lothrop Publishing Company.)

### CHAPTER XXI.—CONTINUED.

He paused again, looking at the smoke-rings above his head in a dreamy manner.

"First," my chief repeated.

"Well," said he, leaning toward him with a little gesture, "to me the word of a gentleman is sacred. I know you are both gentlemen. I ask for your word of honor."

"To what effect?" the general queried.

"That you will put us safely on British soil within a day after the ladies have arrived," said he.

"It is irregular and a matter of some difficulty," said the general. "Whom would you send with such a message?"

"Well, I should say some Frenchwoman could do it. There must be one here who is clever enough."

"I know the very one," said I, with enthusiasm. "She is as smart and cuening as they make them."

"Very well," said the general; "that is but one step. Who is to capture them and take the risk of their own heads?"

"D'r'l and I could do it alone," was my confident answer.

"Ah, well," said his lordship, as he rose languidly and stood with his back to the fire, "I shant send them where the coast is clear—my word for that. Hang me if I fall to protect them."

"I do not wish to question your honor," said the general, "or violate in any way the atmosphere of fine courtesy, but, sir, I do not know you."

"Permit me to introduce myself," said the Englishman, as he ripped his coat-lining and drew out a folded sheet of purple parchment. "I am Lord Ronley, fifth earl of Plectford, and cousin of his most excellent majesty the king of England; there is the proof."

He tossed the parchment to the table carelessly, resuming his chair.

"Forgive me," said he, as the general took it. "I have little taste for such theatricals. Necessity is my only excuse."

"It is enough," said the other. "I am glad to know you. I hope sometime we shall stop fighting each other—we of the same race and blood. It is unnatural."

"Give me your hand," said the Englishman, with heartier feeling than I had seen him show, as he advanced. "Amen! I say to you."

"Will you write your message? Here are ink and paper," said the general.

His lordship sat down at the table and hurriedly wrote these letters:

Prescott, Ontario, Nov. 17, 1812.  
To Sir Charles Gravely, The Weirs, above Lansdowne, Wrentham, Frontenac County, Canada.

"My Dear Gravely: Will you see that the baroness and her two wards, the Misses de Lambert, are conveyed by my coach, on the evening of the 18th inst., to that certain point on the shore pike between Ambridge and Lakewood known as Burnt Bridge, there to wait for my messenger." Tell them there are to be returned to their home, and give them my very best wishes. Lansdowne will drive, and let the bearer ride with the others. Very truly yours,

"RONLEY."

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

"Mine, St. Jovite, the bearer, is on her way to my house at Wrentham, Frontenac County, second concession, with a dispatch of urgent character. I shall be greatly favored by all who give me furtherance to this journey. Respectfully, etc., HONLEY, Colonel of King's Guard."

For fear of a cipher, the general gave tamamount terms for each letter, and his lordship rewrote them.

"I thought the name St. Jovite would be as good as any," he remarked.

The rendezvous was carefully mapped. The guard came, and his lordship rose languidly.

"One thing more," said he. "Let the men go over without arms—if if you will be so good."

"I shall consider that," said the general.

"And when shall the messenger start?"

"Within the hour, if possible," my chief answered.

As they went away, the general sat down with me for a moment, to discuss the matter.

### CHAPTER XXII.

Herein is the story of the adventures of his lordship's courier, known as Mine, St. Jovite, on and after the night of November 17, 1812, in Upper Canada. This account may be accepted as quite trustworthy. Its writer having been known to me these many years, in the which neither I nor any of my friends have had occasion to doubt her veracity. The writer gave more details

than are desirable, but the document is nothing more than a letter to an intimate friend. I remember well she had an eye for color and a taste for description not easy to repress.

When I decided to go it was near midnight. The mission was not all to my taste, but the reward was handsome and the letter of Lord Ronley reassuring. I knew I could do it, and dressed as soon as possible and walked to the Lone Oak, a sergeant escorting. There, as I expected, the big soldier known as D'r'l was waiting his canoe in a wagon that stood near. We all mounted the seat, driving pell-mell on a rough road to Tibbals Point, on the southwest corner of Wolf Island. A hard journey it was, and near two o'clock, I should say, before we put our canoe in the water. Then the man D'r'l helped me to an easy seat in the bow and shoved off. A full moon, yellow as gold, hung low in the northwest. The water was calm, and we cut across "the moon way," that funnelled off to the shores of Canada.

"It is one ver' gran' night," I said in my dialect of the rude Canuck; for I did not wish him, or any one, to know me. War is war, but, surely, such adventures are not the thing for a woman.

"Yis, mahn," he answered, pushing hard with the paddle. "Yer a friend o' the cap'n, ain't ye? Ray Bell?"

"Ze captain? Ah, oul, m'sleu'it?"

"Ye captain? Ah, oul, m'sleu'it?" I said with emphasis. "He's more'n a dozen brave men, that's what he is. He's a joomightyful cuss. Ain't nuthin' he can't dew—sprey 'n a painter, stouter 'n a moose, an' traemjous 'n a sword."

The moon sank low, peering through distant tree-columns, and went out of

rushing up and down the branch above me. Then all the curious, inhospitable folk of the timber-land came out upon their towers to denounce.

I made my way over the rustling, brittle leaves, and soon found a trail that led up over high land. I followed it for a matter of some minutes, and came to the road, taking my left-hand way, as they told me. There was no traveler in sight. I walked as fast as I could, passing a village at sunrise, where I asked my way in French at a smithy. Beyond there was a narrow clearing, stumpy and rank, with briars, on the up-side of the way. Presently, looking over a level stretch, I could see trees arching the road again, from under which, as I was looking, a squad of cavalry came out in the open. It started me. I began to think I was trapped. I thought of dodging into the brush. But, no; they had seen me, and I would be a fool now to turn fugitive. I looked about me. Cows were feeding near. I picked up a stick and went deliberately into the bushes, driving one of them to the pike and heading her toward them. They went by at a gallop, never pulling up while in sight of me. Then I passed the cow and went on, stopping an hour later at a lonely log house, where I found French people, and a welcome that included moose meat, a cup of coffee and fried potatoes. Leaving, I rode some miles with a traveling tinker, a n'vole, well-meaning youth who took a liking for me, and went far out of his way to help me on. He blushed proudly when, stopping to mend a pot for the cook at a camp of militia, they inquired if I was his wife.

"No; but she may be yet," said he; "who knows?"

I knew it was no good place for me, and felt some relief when the young man did me this honor. From that moment they set me down for a sweetheart.

"She's too big for you, my boy," said the general, laughing.

"The more the better," said he; "can't have too much of a good wife."

I said little to him as we rode along. He asked for my address, when I left him, and gave me the comforting assurance that he would see me again. I made no answer, leaving him at a turn where, north of us, I could see the white houses of Wrentham. Kingston was hard by, its fort crowning a hill-top by the river.

It was past three by a tower clock at the gate of the Weirs when I got there. A driveway through tall oaks led to the mansion of dark stone. Many acres of park and field and garden were shut in with high walls. I rang a bell at the small gate, and some fellow in livery took my message.

"Walt 'ere, my lass!" said he, with an English accent. "I'll go at once to the secretary."

I sat in a rustic chair by the gate-side, waiting for that functionary.

"Ah, come in, come in," said he, coolly, as he opened the gate a little.

He said nothing more, and I followed him—an oldish man with gray eyes and hair and side-whiskers, and neatly dressed, his head covered to the ears with a high hat, tilted backward. We took a stone path, and soon entered a rear door.

"She may sit in the servants' hall," said he to one of the maids.

They took my shawl, as he went away, and showed me to a room where, evidently, the servants did their eating. They were inquisitive, those kitchen maids, and now and then I was rather put to it for a wise reply.

I said as little as might be, using the dialect, long familiar to me, of the French Canadian. My bonnet amused them. It was none too new or fashion-able, and I did not remove it.

"Afraid we'll steal it," I heard one of them whisper in the next room.

Then there was a loud laugh.

They gave me a French paper. I read every line of it, and sat looking out of a window at the tall trees, at servants who passed to and fro, at his lordship's horses, led up and down for exercise in the stable-yard, at the twilight glooming the last pictures of a long day until they were all smudged with darkness. Then candle-light, a trying supper hour with maids and cooks and grooms and footmen at the big table, English, every one of them, and set up with haughty curiosity. I would not go to the table, and had a cup of tea and a biscuit there in my corner. A big butler walked in hurriedly awhile after seven. He looked down at me as if I were the dirt of the gutter.

"They're waitin'," said he, cuttily. "An' Sir Chawley would like to know if ye would care for a hummerreller?"

"Ah, m'sleu'! he raina?" I inquired.

"No, mum."

"Ah! he is going to rain, maybe?"

He made no answer, but turned quickly and went to a near closet, from which he brought a faded umbrella.

"There," said he, as he led me to the front door, "see that you send it back."

On the porch were the secretary and the ladies—three of them.

The post-lights were shining in their faces, and livelier I never saw than those of the demoiselles. They stepped lightly to the coach, and the secretary asked if I would go in with them.

"No, m'sleu'" was my answer, "I sit by ze drivair."

"Come in here, you silly goose," said one of the ladies in French, recognizing my nationality.

"Grand mere!" I said, taking my seat by the driver; and then we were off, with as lively a team as ever carried me, our lights flashing on the tree-trunks. We had been riding more than two hours when we stopped for water at a spring-tub under a hill. They gave me a cup, and, for the

ladies, I brought each a bumper of the cool, trickling flood.

"Ic, my tall woman," said one of them, presently, "my boot is untied."

Her dainty foot came out of the coach under ruffles of silk. I hesitated, for I was not accustomed to that sort of service.

"Lambine!" she exclaimed. "Maks haste, will you?" her foot moving impatiently.

My fingers got numb in the cold air, and I must have been very awkward, for presently she boxed my ears and drew her foot away.

"Dlen!" said she. "Tell him to drive on."

I got to my seat quickly, confident that nature had not intended me for lady's-maid. Awhile later we heard the call of a picket far afield, but saw no camp. A horseman—I thought him a cavalry officer—passed us, dashing in our face the light of a dark lantern, but said nothing. It must have been near midnight when, as we were going slowly through deep sand, I heard the clang of a cowbell in the near darkness.

Another sounded quickly a bit farther on. The driver gave no heed to it, although I recognized the signal, and knew something would happen shortly.

We had come into the double-dark of the timber when, suddenly, our horses reared, snorting, and stopped. The driver felt for his big pistol, but not in the right place; for two hours or more it had been stowed away in the deep pocket of my gown. Not a word was spoken. By the dim light of the lantern we could see men all about us with pikes looming in the dark. For a breath or two there was perfect silence; then the driver rose quickly and shouted: "Who are you?"

"Friend's o' these 're women," said one I recognized as the corporal D'r'l.

He spoke in a low tone as he opened the door.

"Grace au clé!" I heard one of the young ladies saying. "It is D'r'l—dear old fellow!"

Then all hurried out of the coach and kissed him.

"The more the better," said he; "can't have too much of a good wife."

"The captain—is he not here?" said one of them in French. But D'r'l did not understand them and made no answer.

"Out wi' the lights, an' be still," said D'r'l, quickly, and the lights were out as soon as the words. "Jones, you tie up a front leg o' one o' them horses. Git back in the brush, ladies. Five on 'em, boys. Now up with the pike wall!"

From far back in the road came again the clang of the cow-bell. I remembered hearing five strokes and then a loud rattle. In a twinkling I was off the seat and beside the ladies.

"Take hold of my dress," I whispered quickly, "and follow me."

I led them off in the brush, and stopped. We could hear the move and rattle of cavalry in the near road. Then presently the swish of steel, the leap and tumble of horses, the shouting of men. My companions were of the right stuff; they stood shivering, but held their peace. Out by the road lights were flashing, and now we heard pistols and the sound of a mighty scuffle. I could stay there in the dark no longer.

"Wait here and be silent," I said, and ran like a madwoman, as they told me long after, for the flickering lights.

There a squad of cavalry was shut in by the pikes. Two troopers had broken through the near line. One had fallen, badly hurt; the other was saber to saber with the man D'r'l. They were close up and striving fiercely, as if with broadswords. I caught up the weapon of the injured man, for I saw the Yankee would get the worst of it. The Britisher had great power and a saber quick as a cat's paw. I could see the corporal was stronger, but not so quick and skillful.

*To Be Continued!*

### HE WAS READY.

"At a certain Swiss hotel," said an American tourist, "when I got ready to go I tipped everybody who had waited on me to the slightest extent and was ready to drive off when an individual appeared and asked me if I had forgotten his existence.

"And what did you do for me?" I asked.

"I am the undertaker in the canon," he replied.

"But, thank heaven, I have not needed your services."

"That is not my fault, monsieur. For two weeks I have been ready to patch up your mangled remains and send them on to your friends with my condolence and yet you have refused to go up on the mountain and meet with a fall. It is not for what I have done, but for what I should like to have done."

*—Chicago Daily News.*

### SAME IN THE END.

Col. Robert A. Pinkerton was talking about old times in Chicago. "I used to know a man there who was an ardent gambler," he said. "He lost his week's wages regularly in 'Dinner Pall Blankens' game. One Saturday evening the man started home via the gambling house, as usual. A spasm of reform had struck Chicago, and the place had been pulled. The man tried to enter the door, but failed. He walked into the street and gazed up inquiringly at the closed windows. Then he walked back to the door, tried it again, but it would not open, so he drew his pay envelope from his pocket, shoved it under the door, and walked calmly down the street."

## Berea Teachers' Club

ADDRESS ALL LETTERS  
TO PUBLICATION TO  
C. D. LEWIS, BEREAS, KY.

DISPUTANTA, KY., Oct. 12, 1905.  
Dear B. T. C. Members:

I guess I had better write before my school closes or I won't have anything to write. I have enjoyed the letters of the B. T. C. very much; they have been a treat to me. I am holding good attendance and we are enjoying our work just as well as at first. I have not had the blues yet and I don't think any of my pupils have. I have kept them busy and they have kept me busy and school seems to be now every morning. I must boast of my pupils being lively and energetic and always ready to do anything I ask of them.

We had a box supper Saturday night to raise money for a Christmas tree. On account of the rain there were only ten boxes but these brought such enormous prices I think we shall have enough to make an excellent tree. We also have a choice selection of Christmas recitations and dialogues which we aim to have with our Christmas tree on Christmas Day. I hope if there is any teacher who is discouraged and thinks to himself that he has chosen a disagreeable profession that he will cheer up, and think again that in anything there is labor and responsibility and there is not any soft sump worth the having. Let's all go into the field to advance education and prepare ourselves every day to do better work than we did the previous day and make some little part in this great world better because of our living in it.

With best wishes to B. T. C. members. Yours truly,

SHERMAN CHASTEN.

**Fourth Pastors' Sunday-School Institute.**  
The Fourth Pastors' Sunday School Institute will be held at Louisville, Ky., January 30, 31, and February 1, 2, 1906.

In 1902 there was started in the City of Louisville, one of the most notable Sunday School movements of modern times, a movement that has attracted attention all over America; viz: A Pastors' Sunday School Institute. For four days each year under the leadership of Sunday School experts, we have discussed the work of the Sunday-School from the standpoint of the pastor's relation to it, and his consequent duties.

January 30th, next, we are to begin the Fourth Annual Session, and it bids fair to eclipse all previous ones. We have secured for the faculty this year, five of the choicest Sunday-School leaders of America—Mr. Marion Lawrence, International General Secretary, and America's greatest all around Sunday-School man; Bishop John H. Vincent, one of the originators of the International Lessons, and a recognized leader in teacher training and pastoral leadership for the Sunday-School; Hon. P. H. Bristow, of Washington, D. C., Superintendent of a Sunday-School of over 2,000 and a recognized leader in Sunday-School work; Dr. J. M. Frost, of Nashville, Editor of the Sunday-School literature of the Southern Baptist Church, and an eloquent speaker; Mr. N. B. Broughton, Raleigh, N. C., President of his State Association, and now being considered for the International work.

For program and full particulars, address E. A. Fox, Louisville Trust Building, Louisville, Kentucky.

"When I was a boy," said the rather vain person, "everybody said I was going to be President of the United States."

"Yes," answered the seasoned politician. "Your case simply illustrates my argument that it isn't safe to start a boom too far ahead of election."—Washington Star.

Nothing worries worry worse than work.

## For Coughs and Colds

There is a remedy over sixty years old—Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Of course you have heard of it, probably have used it. Once in the family, it stays; the one household remedy for coughs and colds on the chest. Ask your doctor about it.

"I have had pneumonia three times and Ayer's Cherry Pectoral has brought me out through my last attack, aged sixteen. No wonder I praise it."—E. V. Higgins, Stevens Point, Wis.

Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of:  
SARSAPARILLA.  
PILLS.  
HAIR VIGOR.

Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.

**Jacob H. Schiff.**  
Jacob H. Schiff, the New York banker who as a director of the Equitable Life Assurance society testified regarding its operations before the Armstrong investigating committee, recently received a decoration from the emperor of Japan. In recognition of his services in connection with the transaction of the Japanese war loans the mikado conferred upon Mr. Schiff the order of the second class. There are eight classes in the order, and that awarded Mr. Schiff is the highest that may be conferred upon a person not a native of Japan. Mr. Schiff is regarded as one of the ablest financiers of his time, and his wealth is estimated at over \$50,000,000. His philanthropy has won him the title of "the Monteiro of New York." Mr. Schiff was born in Frankfort-on-the-Main in 1847 and came to the United States at eighteen years of age.

**Robert H. McCurdy.**  
Robert H. McCurdy, who testified before the life insurance investigating committee of the New York legislature, is the son of the president of the Mutual Life Insurance company, Richard H. McCurdy, and is forty-five years of age. He graduated from college in 1891 and after six months



spent in travel entered the office of Charles H. Raymond, general agent for the Mutual in the metropolitan district. During his first year he received a salary of \$1,000. His yearly revenue increased until in 1896 his income was \$127,526. He is now general manager of the company. His father, as its president, receives \$150,000 per year.

**Big Oregon Trees.**  
The forest wealth of Oregon is of vast extent. Among the larger species of trees is the giant tideland spruce, which grows to marvelous proportions.



In many instances assuming a diameter of twenty feet and rising hundreds of feet in height. Sometimes the hollows at the foot of the trees are such that a cart can be driven through them.

**Professor George H. Darwin.**  
Professor George Howard Darwin, a son of the great naturalist, the late Charles Darwin, has recently reviewed the attitude of the scientific world of today toward his father's theories. He says that some of the positions his sire assumed are not borne out by later researches. The elder Darwin devoted himself to study as to the origin of life on our planet and its progressive development under the conditions of what has been termed "evolution." The younger Darwin goes farther back than his renowned parent, for he has

made a special study of the origin of the planet itself and of its satellite, the moon. He is an astronomer, has been a professor of astronomy and experimental philosophy at Cambridge university since 1883 and was born at Down, Kent, in 1845. He can add a long list of degrees after his name and has written several works of a learned nature.

Ayer's Pills increase the activity of the liver, and thus aid recovery.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass. Also manufacturers of:  
SARSAPARILLA.  
PILLS.  
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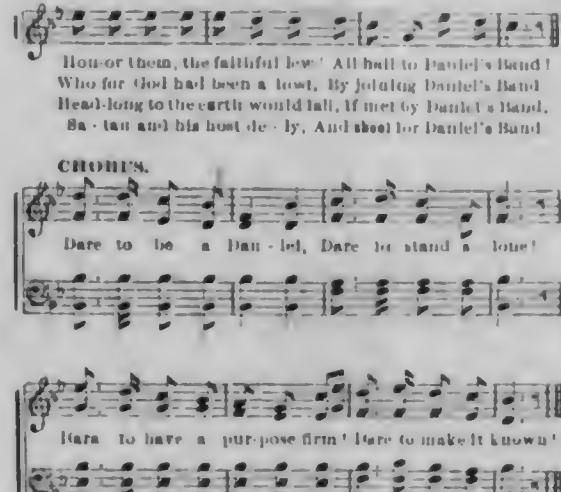
## GOOD SONGS.

Learn them for your school exhibition at the close of the term.

### DARE TO BE A DANIEL.

P. P. B. P. P. BLISS, by per

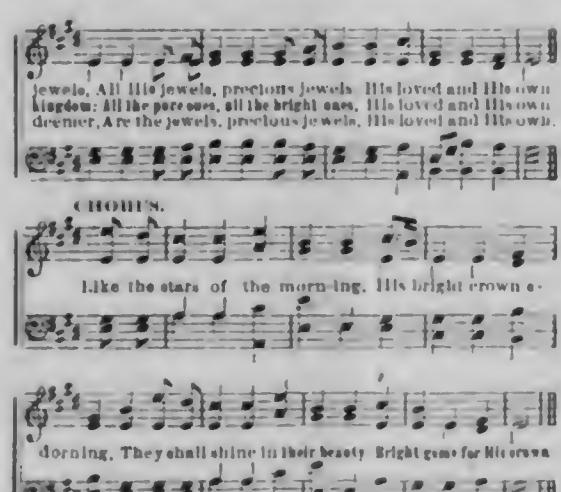
1 Standing by a purpose true, bleeding God's command!  
2 Many mighty men are lost, Dar Ing not to stand,  
3 Many giants, great and tall, Stalking thru the land,  
4 Hold the go-devil banner high! On to victory grand!



### JEWELS.

Rev. W. O. Conklin, Moderate G. F. Root, by per

1 When he cometh, when he cometh, To make up His  
2 He will gather, He will gather, The gems for His  
3 Little children, little children, Who love their Re-



### DECEMBER.

The blue, blue haze lies o'er the fields,  
So brown, beneath the cooler breeze,  
The dim horizon's purple line  
Is now a fringe of leafless trees.

The distant pine looms tall and grand,  
And sighs, the summer is no more.  
A king it stands, to meet the blasts  
And knows that drift the valley o'er.

The blackbirds fly in larger flocks  
To winter homes, and warmer climes;  
They settle, black upon the fields,  
There sweep away, as sweep the winds.

The lowland view is dotted o'er  
With cattle grazing here and there,  
And aitng snowflakes slowly fall  
To float upon the chilling air.

—Carolyn B. Lyman, in Recreation for December.

### FUN AND BUSINESS.

Bills—That man has an awfully confusing business.

Wills—What does he do?

Billa—He is the Sheriff.

For Ladies' Furnishing Goods call at the New Cash Store, they have a full line of up-to-date Goods.

**Notice**—Students and others needing their clothes cleaned, pressed, or otherwise attended to, can have same well done at low rates by applying to A. J. L. Darier, 3 Prospect Cottage, any evening after 6 o'clock.

Roomerton—Guess I'll have to give up boarding.

Flatleigh—Going to get married?

Roomerton—No, but my landlady wants her money—Chicago News.

Take Lazative Cold Cure at night and feel O. K. in the morning. At Porter Drug Co.

"Well, your troubles are now over," said the friend.

"I don't know about that," complained the successful candidate.

"What's wrong?"

"Why, dang it all, these people actually seem to expect me to make good some of my pre-election promises."

**BOARDERS WANTED.**—Lodgings and table board can be had at the home of the Rev. Amos Stout for four persons. Would also furnish table board to four others.

He needs to wear wading boots who takes short cuts to success.

Berea is especially the poor man's college. It welcomes the boy or girl who has a brave heart and an honest purpose and a desire to improve.

## RELIGIOUS THOUGHT.

### Gems Gleaned From the Teachings of All Denominations.

The way a man spends the unoccupied hour tells what his taste is.—Rev. S. Edward Young, Presbyterian, Pittsburgh.

### Courage.

There never was an ideal man who was not courageous. Life is a ceaseless conflict, and without courage no one can live a manly life.—Rev. G. B. Vough, Baptist, Denver.

### Good Deeds.

Let us learn a lesson from Christ's heroic conduct. Let us never hesitate to perform a good deed, even though we foresee that it will involve us in suffering and humiliation.—Cardinal Gibbons, Roman Catholic, Baltimore.

### Parents and Children.

Responsibility brings strength. Every day thank God for your children. Keep young with them. Be interested in their studies. So shall they achieve the ambitions that you have missed.—Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, Congregationalist, Brooklyn.

### Double Environment.

Man finds himself in the midst of a double environment of good and evil and subjected to limitations. Yet who can say how far he can go beyond apparent limits? The ideal we have today is not the ideal of yesterday.—Rev. S. Kirk, Independent, Des Moines, Is.

### Truth and Peace.

Peace is the condition of the discovery of all truth, of the mastery of all power and of the possession of all happiness. The man who wishes to discover truth must be quiet. Peace is not to be discovered by the use of narcotics. You can narcotize not only your body, but your brain, your heart, your soul, but this is not the way to peace.—Rev. M. J. Savage, Unitarian, New York.

### A Supreme Need.

One supreme need of our lives is new strength for old burdens. It is difficult to go on with the old work with enthusiasm after the novelty has worn off, when the glamour has disappeared and when the round of the days is one eternal treadmill. But the old work must be done. The old burdens must be borne. We must bend over the same old ledger, try to please the same old cranky customers. We must plunge again into the merciless stream of competition in traffic and trade. We must face tomorrow the problem of trying to make ends meet. We cannot escape it.—Rev. Potteus H. Swift, Methodist, Chicago.

### Value of Young Men.

The hope of the world centers in the young man. It is recognized as true that the destiny of any nation at any given time depends upon the opinions of the young men who are under twenty-five years of age. If the curse that blight our land are to be removed, if great, pressing problems are to be solved, if intemperance and its related vices are to be banished, then a generation of sober, industrious and virtuous young men must be raised up to accomplish this task. What causes alarm at present is the fact that drunkenness, lewdness, idleness and the gambling spirit are demons that are wrecking the young manhood of our nation.—Rev. Orrin R. Jenkins, Christian Church, Chicago.

### Character in Spending.

Money is a power placed in the hands of the individual for the purpose of doing good, but with that power comes a great responsibility. Men of great wealth are in danger of becoming self centered. We may possess wealth without being harmed morally when the wealth which has been given into our charge is used for the benefit of others. But when we use wealth to gratify our own selfish desires our spiritual outlook becomes more narrow. The character of a man can be judged by the way he spends his money, and the possession of money affords an opportunity for the development of character. The miser hoards his wealth, the spendthrift squanders it, but the true servant uses it in a way beneficial to his fellowmen. Men become the slaves of money, living for it and controlled by it. We should avoid this fault by making a benevolent use of the mass of wealth, so using money that the life to come may be made richer and the present life may be made better by its use.—Rev. T. C. Lawrence, Baptist, Cleveland, O.

### A Man's Worth.

It is rather a dubious commentary on our current ways of thinking and estimating that when we ask how much a man is worth we are not thinking about his own worth at all, but about the worth of the things that he buys around with him. Yet by the Bible standard the worth of a man is not calculated by the number of his things, but by the amount of his ability to get along without things—that is, by the amount of his internal endowment. I remember with a sadness that has continued to this hour the last interview I had with an old friend many years ago whose millions ran up into three figures and whose wife, and a long life at that, had been spent in the steady pursuit of dollars. With tears coursing down his pallid cheeks he said to me, "And what have I now to show for it all?" The horror of it was unspeakable. He was not a bad man. He was not a thief, and his money, it is said, was all of it honest money. But his soul was empty—a clean soul perhaps, but nothing in it. In his soul was no music, but the echo of the days that were gone. He had few friends with whom he could confer or commune, and he couldn't commune with himself. There was desperateness little to commune with. His estate was worth a great deal, but he himself was worth very little. While outwardly he was a multimillionaire, inwardly he was insolvent.—Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, Presbyterian, New York.

**PEPSIN SYRUP CO.**  
Monticello, Illinois

For Sale by S. E. WELCH, Jr.  
BEREA, KY.

## Dr. W. G. BEST

### DENTIST,

Office over Post Office.

## S. R. BAKER

### Dentist

Office Over Printing Office BERA, KY.

Office hours from 8 to 4

Teeth extracted without pain—*Same day*

## Monuments

URNS, HEADSTONES,

STATUARY,

OF

## Granite and Marble.

Monumental work of all kinds done in a workman-like manner, at reasonable prices, and with dispatch. All our work is guaranteed.

## Golden & Flora,

RICHMOND, KY.

Corner of Main and Collins Streets

## For Thin Babies

Fat is of great account to a baby; that is why babies are fat. If your baby is scrawny, Scott's Emulsion is what he wants. The healthy baby stores as fat what it does not need immediately for bone and muscle. Fat babies are happy; they do not cry; they are rich; their fat is laid up for time of need. They are happy because they are comfortable. The fat surrounds their little nerves and cushions them. When they are scrawny those nerves are hurt at every ungentle touch. They delight in Scott's Emulsion. It is as sweet as wholesome to them.

Send for free sample.

Be sure that this picture is the form of a label on the wrap of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

**Scott & Bowes Chemists**  
409-411 Pearl Street  
New York  
50c. and \$1.00  
All Druggists

## THE CITIZEN

### GOOD STORIES

### ALL THE COLLEGE NEWS

A Bright, Clean and Progressive Newspaper



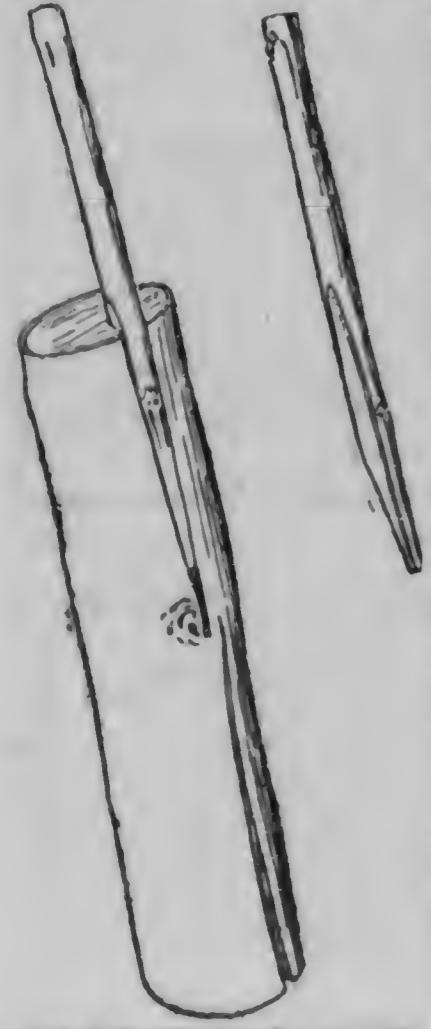


### TOP-GRAFTING OLD TREES.

Now One Colorado Fruit Grower Has Improved Upon the Time-Honored Method.

It is a well-known fact that very little progress or improvement in the methods of top-grafting fruit trees has been made, for the past 100 years or more. The same old style of cleft-grafting, splitting the stock and inserting the scions, is largely used throughout the world that was used hundreds of years ago.

It is an old and true saying that "Necessity is the mother of invention," and having put out a 50-acre orchard in the western part of Colorado some



**COBURN'S METHOD OF GRAFTING.** 22 years ago in a new country where the growing of fruit was a new venture and an experiment, we naturally desired to know the best varieties of apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, apricots and peaches to plant. There was no way to determine this question except by planting and experimenting, which we proceeded at once to do, planting something like 100 varieties of apples, 40 of pears, 30 of plums, eight of prunes, 11 of cherries, 14 of apricots, 36 of peaches and about the same of grapes and small fruits; all of which I am pleased to report, matured far better than our most sanguine expectations.

After ten years, however, we discovered that there was a better demand for fewer varieties. The question arose—What shall we do? Dig up all the undesirable kinds and plant again with those that are in most demand, or top-graft? The old way of splitting the stock seemed to us as being a slow process and quite unreliable; besides, it did not look mechanical, inserting the smooth-cut surface of the scion into the rough-cut orifice. Although this was the only method that we had known or used when a boy some 50 years ago, and one that is still largely practiced throughout the world, we were not satisfied with the results.

I will now present to you a practical demonstration of the method we have used for the past ten years with the most complete success, writes W. S. Coburn, of Delta county, Colorado, never losing one scion in a thousand, thereby keeping the tree in symmetrical form and changing the poorly shaped trees into good forms as well as the fruit.

At this point, explains the editor of the Prairie Farmer, Mr. Coburn, who is president of the Colorado Horticultural society, gave a practical demonstration of his system of grafting. He took a portion of a limb and sawed a groove in the end much as in the manner indicated in the lower end of the portion of the limb shown in the cut. After sawing the groove, the sides were smoothed and made level by the use of a half-moon shaped saddler's knife. Mr. Coburn explains that the trimming can be done with any sort of a knife, however, but the saddler's knife is the most convenient in making the groove smooth and true. Next the scion, which has already been bent with a wedge-shaped side, is slipped into the groove, where the natural pressure of the beveled sides makes an almost perfect connection, as shown in the cut. After the scion has been inserted it is waxed and bandaged in the usual manner.

**The Winter Philosopher Says.** Wash, repair and oil all harnesses. Paint wagons and other exposed tools. Grind the axes and trim the hedge rows, which are crowding the plow. Also those from the side of the road, that you may grow grass and please the eye of the traveler.

If you intend selling wood next winter, cut it this winter and save drawing water to market.—Orange Judd Farmer.

A runty pig may be properly defined as one that eats its head off about three times a year.

### KEEPING DIRT OUT.

Prof. Fraser of Illinois' Experiment Station Has Something to Say About Clean Milk.

Prof. Fraser, of the Illinois agricultural experiment station, calculates from extensive experiments that from muddy udders one ounce of dirt would fall into the milk in 32 milkings, or that every 275 pounds of milk would contain one ounce of filth. This accounts for the solid matters which can be strained from the milk; but what of the matters in solution? Where a milker wets his hands with milk and proceeds to strip milk from a filthy udder, liquid filth enters the milk and cannot be removed. Such milk is a manure soup in some instances, and this liquid contamination is worse than the presence of solid foreign bodies. Even where milk is taken from a cleaned udder, with dry hands, into a clean pail in a perfectly sanitary place the milk contains hundreds of germs, for germs even enter the udder and come away in the first strippings.

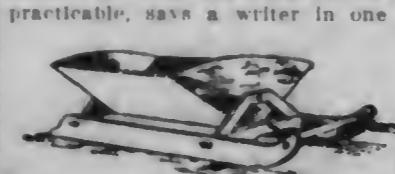
There is little if any danger to be feared from the few germs present in such milk so long as the milk is quickly cooled to 40 degrees or less, but there is little milk so clean as this unless produced in a dairy where "cleanliness is paramount." In the ordinary dairy stable filth germs are everywhere. When a ray of bright sunlight enters at a crack or little window myriad of particles are seen to be floating in the air, and these particles mean that germs, invisible to the naked eye, are likewise there and capable of being caught and grown upon the surface of a suitable laboratory medium, or in a suitable medium such as warm milk.

To prevent thousands yes, millions of germs from entering milk, milking should be delayed until dust has settled to the floor when bedding or feed has been put down or when cows have entered the barn. Every possible precaution must then be taken from the time the milk is drawn from the cow until it is delivered to the customer to prevent germ invasion. Milk that is placed in an open can and "dipped out" to customers on a milk route cannot possibly escape becoming contaminated with germs each time the can is opened out of doors and the dipper is constantly catching and carrying germs. On a suitable medium germ colonies grow wherever a germ has fallen. Prof. Fraser exposed such media in different places and found the following number of germs present: Open field, 0.9; barnyard, 13; poorly kept barn during milking, 168; well-kept barn during milking, 32; before feeding, 46, after feeding, 109; after brushing cows, 307, under apparently clean udders, 578; udder washed udders, 192. The dishes containing medium used for growth of these colonies had an area of about ten square inches and were exposed about half a minute.

### DUMP FOR A SLED.

Convenient Arrangement for Cart for Hauling Manure in the Winter Time.

Dump carts for hauling manure and other articles are usually associated with wheels, but for hauling out manure in winter the wheel cart is not practicable, says a writer in one of



THE DUMP SLED.

our exchanges. Here is a dumping arrangement applied to a sled—an idea borrowed from the dump cars that are used for grading railroads. Anyone can see from the cut how the principle is applied. The "dump" must be pivoted high enough, so that when the pin is pulled the "dump" will be sufficiently inclined to empty all the contents of the sled. Such an arrangement will be found most convenient where it is the practice to haul out the dressing, as it is made in winter, directly in the fields.

### SEED THOUGHTS.

The chief value of paint is in appearance, but this is money.

Alfalfa hay is fine for young calves. Turn the sheep in the turnip field and let them harvest the crop.

Last call to look at the farm buildings. If they are not in good repair put them in proper shape at once.

Do not try to winter culvers unless on late cut hay. Their stomachs are not strong enough to digest it.

Don't neglect to oil the bearings of farm tools and wagons. Neglect shortens their life and wears out the horses.

### Keep Wind Off Cows.

A tight board fence or covered shed should extend 50 feet from the corner of the barn to shut off the cold winds. Wonderful what a difference this makes in the comfort of the stock. Set the posts three feet deep and six feet high before the ground freezes.

### Preparation for the Messiah

Sunday School Lesson for Dec. 17, 1905  
Specially Prepared for This Paper.

LESSON TEXT.—Malachi 3:1-12. Amory versus, 8-10.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I will send my messenger, and he shall prepare the way before Me."—Mal. 3:1.

TIME.—It is commonly agreed that Malachi prophesied during Nehemiah's absence in Persia, between his first and second visit, that is in the years after B. C. 432.

PLACE.—Jerusalem and the vicinity.

SCRIPTURE REFERENCES.—The Forerunner—Forerunner in Mal. 3:1; 4:5, 6; Jam. 4:5-6. Came just before Christ's mission (Matt. 11:13, 14; 17:12, 13, 21-32; Mark 9:13; Luke 1:76-79).

How He Prepared the Way—Mal. 3:1; Isa. 40:3; Matt. 3:5-12; Mark 1:4-8; Luke 3:1-11; John 1:15-34.

The Good Times Promised—Psa. 72:2-19; 132:4, 8-10; 133:1-7; 141:1-13, 20-23; 143:1-10, 19-20; 145:2, 3; Dan. 2:44, 45; 7:13-14, 29, 31; John 3:1-18; 5:18-20; 6:1, 4; 7:1-27, 39; 10:1-11; Rev. 1:1-18; 21:22.

The Two Conditions—Putting away sin (Lev. 26:40; 45; 1 Kings 8:46-50; 2 Chron. 1:14; Isa. 1:16, 17; 5:6, 7; Jer. 14:4; 7:5, 27-29; Ezek. 14:6; 18:21-31; 23:10-16; Matt. 3:7, 8; 1:17; Luke 1:73; 18:18; Acts 2:28; 8:22-25; 21:12-18; Matt. 10:3; John 3:3-5; Rom. 3:1; Eph. 2:1-6; 1 Tim. 1:8).

Comment and Suggestive Thought.

V. 1. "I," God. "Will send my messenger." Revisers omit will, making the promise very imminent. This was best fulfilled in the sending of John the Baptist to prepare the way for Christ (See marginal references). "Prepare the way!" See Isa. 40:3, 4. "The Lord . . . shall suddenly come." Not content with sending messengers, God Himself will come to visit His people. This was fulfilled in the coming of Jesus, the Son of God. "Ye seek, ye delight."

Some people of those days were earnestly longing for the Messiah's coming. "Messenger of the covenant?" The Lord, who had repeatedly entered into covenant with Israel.

V. 2. "Who may abide . . . His coming?" He who comes is the Holy One. In His presence, sin will stand revealed.

V. 3. "Then . . . pleasant unto the Lord." Only they whose hearts are pure can offer acceptable offerings to our God (Matt. 5:8).

The offering of a humble contrite heart He will never despise.

V. 4. "Sons of Levi." The Levites, being the religious leaders of the people, are first to be purified.

V. 5. "Then . . . pleasant unto the Lord." Only they whose hearts are pure can offer acceptable offerings to our God (Matt. 5:8).

The Lord comes to purify His own people. He will also condemn the wicked. "Swift witness." He will come so suddenly that He will catch them in their very acts of wickedness; He Himself will be their witness.

V. 6. "I change not . . . not consumed." Our God is eternal and unchangeable. As Jehovah, He had entered into covenant with the Jews.

V. 7. "From the days of your fathers." The ancestors of these Jews had repeatedly done just as these have done now. But once more God says: "Return unto Me, and I will return unto you."

V. 8. "Will a man rob God?" To rob God would be a most atrocious crime. Yet it is the very sin of which people of all ages have been guilty (Mal. 1: 6-9). The one thing like heart yearns for is our sincere love.

V. 9. "Cursed." The troubles that had come upon them had been sent as reminders of their neglect of God.

V. 10. "All the tithes." The whole tithe. It is still a very good plan for us to set apart one-seventh of our time (the Sabbath), and one-tenth of our money for God's specific use. The latter may be applied in helping the poor, building and supporting churches, sending the Gospel to the heathen, "Storehouse." Around the temple on three sides were built chambers in which the tithes should be stored. At this time they were so empty that one had been used as a home for Tobiah (Neh. 13:4-9). "Meat in mine house." Sufficient to carry on the worship and work of God.

V. 11. "The devourer." The locust which was eating the scanty crops. "Cast her fruit." The grapes shall not fall without ripening. If we make God and God's work our first care, God will care for us and ours.

V. 12. "All nations . . . blessed." If God were allowed to have His way in purifying and blessing His people, all neighboring nations would be amazed at Israel's prosperity and would recognize it as the gift of Jehovah. So today, those Christians who allow Jesus to have the right of way in their lives, honor their Saviour and attract others to Him.

Practical Points.

V. 1. Each one of us is called to be a messenger preparing the way for Christ.—2 Cor. 5:20.

V. 2. They who abide under the purifying influence of the Holy Spirit will not be ashamed before Jesus at His coming.—John 2:28.

V. 3. The oppressed have in God a faithful champion.—Ps. 12:5.

V. 4. We defraud God when we withhold the love which is His due.—Mark 12:30.

V. 5. The oppressed have in God a faithful champion.—Ps. 12:5.

V. 6. We deprive God of His due when we withhold the love which is His due.—Mark 12:30.

V. 7. We call it a curse, when our sins cut off the blessing God longs to bestow.—Jer. 6:26.

### ENGLISH GIRLS' NEW POWER

Fair Young Britons Are Achieving Wonders in the Political Field.

English women are taking a more active interest in politics every day. The success of the political woman was a foregone conclusion from the start, but one of the recent developments is the keen interest and active part taken by girls—sometimes still in their teens.

Many society women who are regarded as leaders of the woman's cause have carefully supervised the political education of their daughters. Before her marriage, Lady Marjorie Sinclair frequently accompanied her mother, the countess of Aberdeen, on the platform at meetings of liberal women, and Lady Helen Stavordale helped the marchioness of Londonderry to discharge her duties in connection with the Primrose league. Another young society woman who promises to become a star in the political arena is the countess of Crewe.

Probably the most interesting band of young women politicians are the daughters of the earl and countess of Carlisle. Lady Dorothy Howard, a pretty, fair-haired, fresh-complexioned girl, and a Girton graduate, has been accustomed to public speaking since she was 16.

The old order of women's rights was contented to work and wait, but the younger school believes in hustling and promises to outstrip the old brigade in point of achievement.

### PRODUCED ARTIFICIALLY.

Process by Which English Chemist Makes Diamonds of Small Size.

Diamonds are not born but made with unprecedented success by Dr. Burton, of Cambridge, England, who has proved that the inestimable gem is a denser form of carbon than graphite, and that a lesser pressure than hitherto has been supposed suffices for producing artificial diamonds. He uses a molten alloy of lead and some metallic calcium, which can also hold a small quantity of carbon in solution. If the calcium is separated from the molten mass some of the carbon crystallizes. The separation of calcium can be accomplished through steam. If the introduction of steam is made during full red heat small graphite crystals are formed in the resulting crust of lime; if the steam is introduced during low red heat no graphite is formed, but a number of microscopic crystals are formed, the properties of which are entirely identical with those of natural diamonds. These diamonds possess a high refractive power, and therefore strengthen the belief that some day the chemist may produce gems of sufficient size and perfection to compete with the natural stone.

Identification for Warships.

The German admiralty has resolved upon furnishing ships of war with means for recognizing each other's identity at distances too great for reading the name of the vessel. This is to be effected by the use of rings or bands on the chimney-stack, differing in number and color. The colors used will be black, white, red and yellow.

According to several liberal German journals, the ships of the opposing squadrons frequently mistook a friend for an enemy during the recent maneuvers, owing to the absence of any means of identification.

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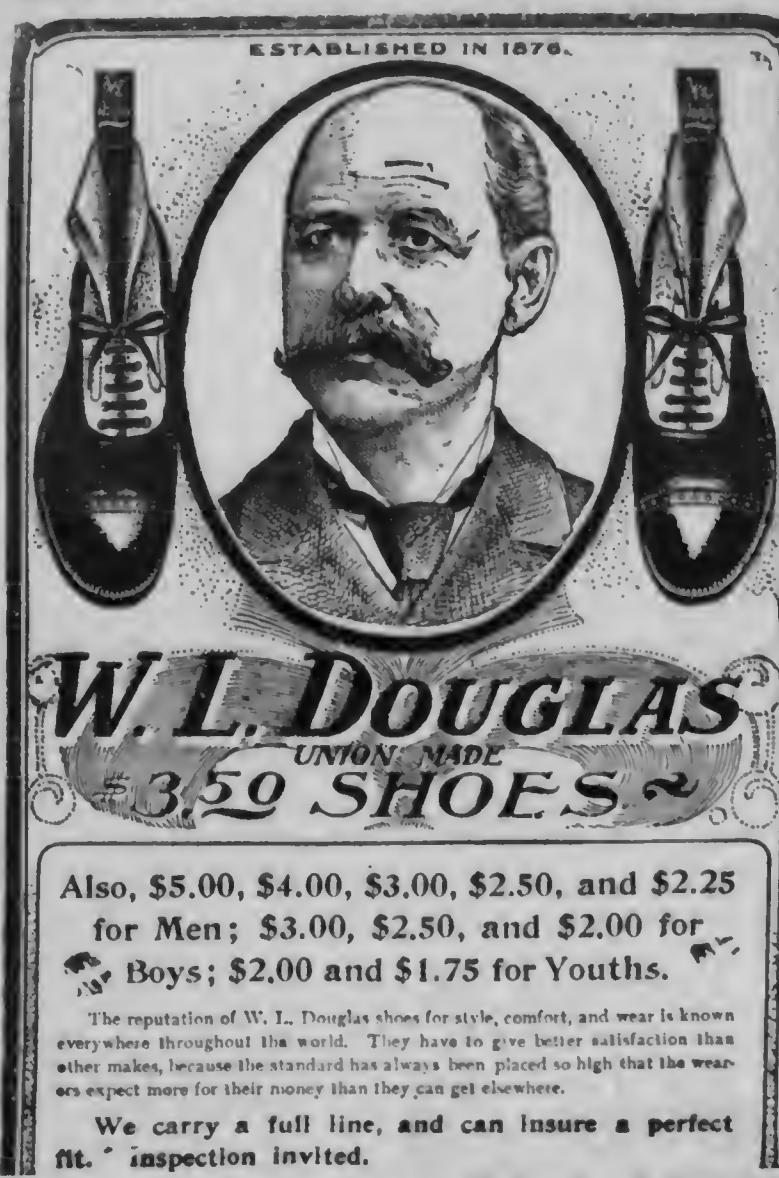
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Identification for Warships.

The German admiralty has resolved upon furnishing ships of war with means for recognizing each other's identity at distances too



The reputation of W. L. Douglas shoes for style, comfort, and wear is known everywhere throughout the world. They have to give better satisfaction than other makes, because the standard has always been placed so high that the wearers expect more for their money than they can get elsewhere.

We carry a full line, and can insure a perfect fit. Inspection invited.

**COYLE & HAYES**  
BEREA, KENTUCKY

### Berea and Vicinity.

#### GATHERED FROM A VARIETY OF SOURCES

Mrs. Martha Lawson, the mother of Mrs. L. V. Dodge, fell while in the act of sitting down in a chair last Thursday and broke her hip. Mrs. Lawson is over 80 years old and it is doubted if she will ever be able to walk again.

Miss Ruth Wiggins, Miss Laura Bell McGinnis, of Lawrenceburg, Ky., and Mr. G. R. Glotfelter, of Yukon, Okla. Ter., visited in Berea Wednesday. They called at the Printing office, where Ernst Wiggins is pressman.

A crossing is being laid on Main Street over Walnut Street, and incidentally a fence is being built to keep traffic within the bounds of the street. It will be a great improvement.

President Blanchard, of Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill., preached a very able sermon at the Parish House last Sunday morning. He also preached at the College Chapel service at the Tabernacle, Sunday night and gave the Monday Lecture at the College Monday morning. The largest congregation of the year so far listened to him Sunday night.

Every one to whom the Citizen comes this week is invited to become a subscriber if he is not already so. A dollar a year and a beautiful picture as a premium. A good commission to agents. Write for particulars.

Frank M. Livegood, of last year's graduating class at the College, is now at Cristobal in the Canal Zone. He says he is nicely located there and likes his work.

Perry Jaunes, of Pulaski County, has bought the Jno. A. Wilson farm, two and a half miles north of Berea, paying therefor \$5430. The sale was made through G. D. Holliday.

Mr. Parker Anderson, a farmer living near Paint Lick, met with a painful accident Monday morning opposite the Hospital. In attempting to get on his wagon, he slipped and fell, and one wheel of the wagon ran over his body. The wagon was heavily loaded with lumber. Mr. Anderson was taken to the Hospital. It is hoped no serious internal symptoms may develop.

Rev. William Davison, of Somerset, will preach in the Congregational church next Sunday morning. Many of our readers will remember Mr. Davison as a very able preacher who preached in this locality ten years ago. All are invited to come and hear him.

The Harmonic Christmas Concert will be given at the Tabernacle next Monday night. The Club will present the Cantata of Ruth with orchestral accompaniment. Miss Putnam, Soprano, will take the part of Ruth. Miss Ambrose, Contralto, will take the part of Naomi. Miss Fee, Contralto, will take the part of Orpha, and Mr. Horton, Bass, will take the part of Boaz. The usual admission. This will mark one of the principal musical events of the season and all should attend.

ing at the Parish House, it now being 10:45 instead of 11:00.

Miss Cora Smith, on Boone Street, has been suffering for sometime with mental trouble. It is expected that she will soon recover.

A Present for the Mountain Girl.

Subsequent to the publication of Senator Blackburn's infamous tirade against the mountain people, President Frost, of Berea College, by a careful research into the annals of revolutionary history, demonstrated to the public through the columns of the Citizen the ancestry of the mountaineers. As one who has associated a long time with the people of the hill country and for the benefit of the large number of mountain students who will attend Berea College during the winter term, I wish to exonerate them from an unfair and biased allegation.

Some time since a statement under the following caption: Solution of the Servant Problem - was circulated in a certain periodical, the substance of the article reading thus: Mountain girls who receive training in Berea College make excellent servants in the wealthy homes of the North, etc. etc.

For the past ten years Berea has been the Mecca of the young people of Eastern Kentucky because it is accessible to those comparatively without means. Its philanthropic and evangelical influence has sent light and inspiration into hundreds of homes, as "a city that is set on a hill." And it is due to the philanthropy of this institution that the mountain girls and boys often find homes among the wealthy for a time in order that they may obtain means to push on through college. But God forbid that the mantle of servitude, falling from the shoulders of the emancipated freedmen, should descend permanently as a sable pall upon the unsophisticated mountain girl. God forbid that her real merit should be hidden for an instant under the bushel of such an unpardonable error.

Upon the sea of commotion, where so many false theories are afloat, let me gather up the flotsam and jetsam of truth, the things most easily realized and understood. Mountain life tends to make men narrow. Like the toad in the tree, we unconsciously become a part of our surroundings. This is a law of nature and cannot be repealed by an act of Congress, though fortunately it can be modified by change and travel. Also, but few have the opportunity to travel. In many hundreds of isolated homes the early morning, midday, and evening work must go on. Even school days are so generally interrupted by tasks as to preclude the joy of an education. It often occurs that the eldest of a large family is a girl. If so, her life is one of service. She must forego many pleasures to keep the machinery of the home going. She takes the place in love and is following the line of her heart's holiest instincts, for deep devotion and reverential love are the characteristics of the mountain girls. The proof of this is the quiet, loving service rendered uncomplainingly day after day. But the fact that the mountain girl serves her own willingly and lovingly is no reason why she should be looked upon as the source of service to those who will consider her only a "servant."

Now as to the possibilities of the mountain girl. If the standard of the women of the mountains is to be raised, they must have larger opportunities for mental and spiritual development. Hitherto they have been taught falsely that all wealth must be acquired by manual labor and the most rigid economy. They have been taught that a man is practically a thief who earns more than daily wages, and that a capitalist is the natural foe of the laborer. Now no woman should drudge but all should labor with discretion as physically able. Farm labor for a woman is a treadmill. The eternal climb must be kept up, but the altitude never heightens. For more than a half a century hundreds of women whom I know in the mountains have spent their lives in washing, ironing, baking, scrubbing, churning, hoeing, yes, and sometimes plowing in the fields. Their toilsome, dreary life has been unrelied by any incident or byplay, even by a visit to town. A narrow ignoramus long ago said, "The home is woman's sphere. Women should cook and gossip, rock cradles and darn socks, only this and nothing more." But civilization says, "Women should watch and work in all things that shape and mould the home, whether it be money, lands, politics, or schools."

Fortunately the school has at least come to the relief of the mountain girl. A life of service is hers still, but with change and solace for the erstwhile cheerless life. There are now the social functions, the Institute, the Association of Teachers, and the daily contact with other lives. While in the capacity of teacher, the mountain girl can do much to combat the prejudice against woman's progress. Placed upon an equality with men, her real usefulness is recognized. She is

therefore proud of her womanhood, proud of her ability to touch others the responsibilities of citizenship and their duties to society. At last her true position is coming to be recognized and as Carlyle says: "Brother," we substitute Sister, "thou hast possibilities in thee for much, the possibility of writing on the eternal skies the record of a heroic life."

LUCY K. FLANERY, Berea, Ky.

### College Items

#### HERE AND THERE

Prof. Marsh is spending a few days visiting schools in Pulaski county.

The Model Schools are busy with reviews and finishing examinations. A large attendance is expected in the winter term and preparations are being made for two more schools than last year.

Prof. Edwards and family have just moved into their new home which they built this fall on Richmonde pike near the Coyle property.

Our new Chapel Building is rapidly nearing completion, and will be dedicated the 7th of January with appropriate services.

The men who earned their B's in football this year are: Marsh, Welch, Burgess, Beuler, Ernst, Hunt, Clark, Treadway, Hudson, Huff, Stilwell, Fowler, Daniels, Frost.

Berea College celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of William Lloyd Garrison, Dec. 5th. In the afternoon the schools were closed and the students assembled in the Tabernacle where an interesting and appropriate program was carried out. President Frost gave an inspiring and instructive lecture on the life and works of Garrison. After his lecture appropriate recitations and readings were given by Harriet Eyer, Clifford Britton, George Anderson, Louis Baker, Helen Fronger and Mayne Tilford.

C. L. Phelps, who was in school two years ago, is now Superintendent of Schools at Fresno, California. Mr. Phelps went to California for his health, but could not refrain from doing the school work which he loves.

The new dynamo for the Electric Light Plant has arrived. It is now in the Power House and will soon be installed. The wire to go to the new Chapel is on the way.

The emergency dormitories are nearly finished, the first one now being already done save for the hanging of the doors. These buildings are a triumph of economy, efficiency, and speed of workmanship.

The College has closed a contract with the Automatic Telephone Company of Chicago, for the replacing of all the phones now in use by it by phones of the Automatic system. The plant will be installed by the first of January. This system does away with a central exchange. Connections are made automatically. The plant is to be operated by a storage battery connected with the College dynamo.

The Winter term of Berea College opens at 8 a.m. of Wednesday, January 3, 1903.

The paneling and finishing of the Chapel building is going on rapidly. It will be a beautiful as well as a commodious building, and one of which every citizen of the vicinity as well as every student of the College should be proud. It is to be lighted by electricity and the beautiful chandeliers are now in place, swung from the ceiling by massive chains.

Steam heat is now being installed in the South Annex of the Ladies Hall. The Annex will accommodate about twenty girls in its dormitory department, and will enable five hundred students to take their meals in the Hall at one time.

The football team had its picture taken Tuesday afternoon. The team then got together and in a neat little speech Capt. Marsh thanked them for their loyalty and work this fall. The purpose was to elect a captain for next year and that honor fell to Welch.

The new Chapel will be dedicated on the first Sunday of the term, and of the new year, January 7.

Cards Visiting cards can be had at the Citizen Office. Aluminum Case, with your name engraved on it, and fifty cards to fit in the case, all for only 75 cents, or \$1.00 for one hundred cards and case.

#### FOR RENT.

Rooms for rent, well located and ventilated. Enquire of C. G. Rhodes.

#### FOR SALE OR RENT.

Houses and lots in Berea, Kentucky. Call on

A. H. Short.

# GIFTS FOR EVERYBODY

We believe we have enough presents in our store to fill all the trees in the country. We believe that nowhere can you find as large an assortment or as diversified a collection. The things we have are from all over the world. The Old World and the New World, North, South, East and West have contributed to this vast array, there are presents for everybody.

#### Boys

Drums, horse toys of all kinds, books of travel and adventure, sleds, knives, big tin toys that hum. Every boy's most fancied wish can be supplied from this large collection.

#### Girls

Dolls, dishes and Small Work Boxes. Things to make Baby Clothes with. Stories of Pictures and other children's stories. Little Knick Knacks and Bottles of Scent, Candy for their stockings. If there is anything that a girl likes here come and see.

#### Grown-Ups

We can please the heart of the older folks as well. In this big store we have many nice presents for Father and Mother and Brother and Sister so many we can begin to count them. Best way is to come and look around.

### This Is The Toy Store

Every toy you can think of is here. Noisy toys and toys that are dumb, showy toys and ugly toys, things that run—engines and automobiles and flying machines, everything you ever thought of or ever will think of. Lots of them—see them.

### The Porter Drug Co.

(INCORPORATED)

### ...Furniture is a Necessity...

You must have it to make your home or room look and feel comfortable for the winter. There is no better time to buy than now and we have the things you need. Kitchen, Dining-room and Parlor Furniture, Bedroom Suites, Desks, Carpets, Window Shades, Pictures, etc.

### LOUIS O. LESTER

Next to the Mill, Chestnut Ave.,  
Phone 93

### The Little Four

American Fence, 4 ft. high, 28 cents per Rod.

500 Locust Posts, 15 cents each.

Peerless Washing Machine, \$2.75.

Building Paper, 49 cents per Roll.

A. P. SETTLE, Jr.

### XMAS

### IS

### HERE

And it is time for Everybody to buy Xmas presents. You cannot find a better and cheaper place than

### The New Cash Store

RHODUS & GREEN, PROPS.

# IMPORTANT NEWS ITEMS CONDENSED.

Interesting Happenings Boiled Down For the Busy Reader.

## FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NOTES.

What Our Government Officials Are Doing—Crimes and Casualties—A Summary of Prominent Events Throughout the Globe.

### Congressional Proceedings.

The assembling of the 59th congress on the 4th for the first session was without unusual features. Speaker Cannon and other officers of the house were reelected. A brief session was held by the senate, which adjourned out of respect to the memory of the late Senator P. B. W. (C.) after new senators had been sworn in. A large number of bills were introduced in the house covering a large variety of subjects.

Senator Newlands introduced a resolution providing for national incorporation of railroads.

An appropriation of \$11,000,000 was voted toward the construction of the Panama canal by the house on the 7th. It was a compromise between the \$16,000,000 carried in the bill under consideration and an estimate of something over \$16,000,000, recommended by Mr. V. Williams, the democratic leader.

Representative Littlefield, of Maine, introduced a bill providing a death penalty for an assassin in the president, vice president or any ambassador or minister of a foreign country in the United States.

Representative Hardwick reintroduced a joint resolution declaring that in the policy of the United States the grand old alliance to the Phillipsburg is not a stable government established in the island.

Senator Thurston introduced a joint resolution setting aside one-half of the appropriated public lands in the Philippines belonging to the United States to create a permanent public free school.

**Miscellaneous.**

The resignation of Senator Chapman, of Calif., as a director of the Calif. Life Insurance society, was accepted by President Morton. Mr. Morton said the resignation would take effect December 27.

Attention was directed to the possibility of an act of growing on the part of the life insurance companies to meet past by District Attorney Jerome, of the Bronx, N. Y., to the legislative committee which he was holding in his hall. Mr. Jerome said that he wanted to find out when each of the members of a copy of the report of the committee. Chairman Jerome already had said that the report was ready for the legislature when it next January.

This legislative committee which is considering life insurance conditions declined to do so. District Attorney Jerome said that the legislature would not accept the report of the committee.

The University of Michigan Athletic association netted \$2,000 profit on the 1905 football season.

Wm. R. Hearst announces that he is not a candidate for governor of New York.

Business failures in the United States for the week ending December 7 numbered 203, against 188 the previous week, 231 in the like week of 1904, 241 in 1903 and 247 in 1902.

Miss Parker, colored, was stabbed and almost instantly killed in the corridor of the West Side police court, New York. William Williams, a negro, who had been summoned to court by the woman to answer to a charge of assault, was arrested for the murder.

Gov. Samuel W. Pennypacker accepted, on behalf of the state, the monument to the 109th Pennsylvania volunteers on Orchard Knob, and turned it over to the national government.

The American ambassador, Mr. Meyer, arrived at St. Petersburg from Berlin by rail.

Mystery surrounds the case of W. D. Johnson, a resident of North Birmingham, Ala., who was found dead near his home with a bullet wound in his right side. It was on the testimony of Johnson that Harry Scroggins is now in jail, charged with the murder of D. W. West, whose body was found near the same place.

Gen. M. E. Shuler, independent in politics, resigned the presidency of the Cuban senate, thus opening the way for the selection as his successor of a member of the moderate or administration party.

Herbert Squiers may be given a new post. After his conference with Secretary Root it was semi-officially announced that the former minister to Cuba will not leave the diplomatic service for readmission to the Roman church.

Hans Bates, a negro, was hanged at Columbus, Tex., for having committed a murderous assault upon Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kuhlee, whose home he robbed.

Orland C. Post, general auditor of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Co., died at his home in East Orange, N. J. He was born in Columbia, O.

The first legal execution in the history of Fulton county, Georgia, for the crime of criminal assault, took place in Atlanta, where Jim Wilker, the self-confessed negro assailant of Mrs. Alice Moore, was hanged.

The situation in St. Petersburg is visibly growing worse. The critical moment for Count Witte is coming when the liberal elements will demand his resignation. A resolution at Moscow demanding the immediate dismissal of the present cabinet denotes the beginning of the movement away from Count Witte and signs indicate that this movement will gain in intensity soon.

Mutineers have seized the arsenal at Vyntznaudar and secured 16,000 rifles which have been distributed at Elektroodar and Novorossiysk. It is also said that a revolt has broken out at Ellinbophol.

Agrarian disturbances have begun in some parts of Poland. In the government of Lublin, the peasants ordered the landlords to leave their estates, telling them that the lands belonged to the people.

Father Capon, leader of the workmen on "Red Sunday," January 22, was condemned to death by a central revolutionary tribunal. Two emissaries of the committee were named to carry out the sentence.

The ferment among the troops is increasing at Warsaw. A hundred soldiers of the Kholm regiment headed a procession singing revolutionary songs.

Many officers are being killed by rebellious troops at Warsaw. Reserve officers are not permitted to return home. All messages from Marchurina are censored.

The French senate, after a long debate, adopted the bill for the separation of church and state by a vote of 181 against 102. The vote was announced amid enthusiastic scenes.

The law becomes operative at once.

Pat Crowe, who has been on trial on a charge of shooting with intent to kill Officer Albert Jackson on the night of September 6, was acquitted. He was remanded to jail where he will be held until he can be tried on the charge of highway robbery in connection with the kidnapping of Edward Cudahy at Omaha, Neb.

Commander Cameron McRae, Whistlow, formerly naval aide to the president and now in the command of the Mayflower, has been selected to command the new protected cruiser Charlton.

Fugitives who have arrived at Vienna state that the conditions in Odessa and Bessarabia are desperate. During the rioting of the last few days they assert 8,000 persons, including many students, have been killed or wounded.

A secret meeting at Chinampio of the leaders of a conspiracy to assassinate all the Korean officials who signed the treaty with Japan was surprised by Japanese troops who arrested ten of the conspirators.

The third International Congress of American Republics will meet in Italo Jane on January 21, 1906.

Joseph W. Fairbanks, one of the founders of the republican party, died at Farmington, Vt., aged 84 years.

Secretary of War Taft submitted his annual report to the president, showing the operations of the army for the past year. The army during the past year has remained nearly as organized in 1902. Its maximum strength, not including the hospital corps, is now fixed by executive order at 60,475 enlisted men. During the year ended June 30, 1905, there were 155 second lieutenants appointed in the army. The aggregate strength of the organized militia of the states and territories December 31, 1904, as shown by the annual returns, was 121,608, consisting of 9,154 officers and 112,754 non-commissioned officers, menials, privates, etc.

The valuable presents and trophies of Miss Alice Roosevelt's trip to the Orient were placed in her possession. They arrived about five weeks ago, but were given their turn in examination and appraisal.

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The funeral services of the late Jas. Russell Parsons, United States consul general, took place at Christ church, Mexico City.

Two convicts in the Cuban penitentiary minuted and a fierce fight between them and the guards followed in which two of the prisoners were mortally wounded, 16 more or less seriously wounded and three of the guards badly injured.

Inrress Sodlitz, sister of Marquis DeMontiers, both of whom were repented as wards of Bishop John Lancaster Spalding, of the diocese of Peoria, Ill., and created a sensation over the world by renouncing Catholicism a year ago, is in Peoria to see Bishop Spalding and effect a reconciliation with the noted prelate. It is announced semi-officially that the famous woman will be for readmission to the Roman church.

Gen. Manuel Sanguily, independent in politics, resigned the presidency of the Cuban senate, thus opening the way for the selection as his successor of a member of the moderate or administration party.

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Senator John H. Mitchell died at Portland, Ore. The end was peaceful. An hour before the patient's heart had ceased to beat he was in a profound coma. Every effort known to science was made to prolong his life, but without success. Senator Mitchell was seized with a hemorrhage after having a tooth extracted.

Vice President Fairbanks will not appoint a committee of senators to attend the funeral of Senator John H. Mitchell, of Oregon, and it is the understanding that the senate will not follow the custom of getting aside a day for eulogies on the dead senator.

Without a tremor and without a word, Mrs. Mary Mabel Rogers marched to her death on the gallows at the state prison at Windham, Vt., and paid the penalty of murdering her husband, Marcus Rogers, at Remington, on August 13, 1902. To all appearances Mrs. Rogers was the calmest person in the chamber of death.

With very simple ceremony the body of Mrs. Mary M. Rogers, who was hanged at Windham, Vt., for the murder of her husband, was buried in St. Mary's cemetery, Hootie Falls, N. Y.

"I would resign my position, however high it might be, before I would be the one to execute a death sentence, whether the condemned person were a man or a woman," said Gov. E. W. Koch, of Kansas, in talking of the execution at Windham, Vt., of Mrs. Mary Rogers.

The acreage service has announced the discovery of a new counterfeit dollar United States (Buffalo) note, series 1901, Lyons register, Robarts treasurer.

The old frigate Nisus, at one time the crown of the American navy, and the only American warship to escape the typhoon at Apia, Samoa, in 1889, is to go into commission at the Puget Sound navy yard as a prison ship.

Rev. N. R. Torrey, an evangelist, who has been conducting a four years' worldwide revival, returned with his family to New York on the battle. His fellow-worker, the slaying evangelist Alexander, will soon join him.

Two men are dead, one is dying and two others are in a serious condition as the result of being overcome by the fumes of coal gas in the tar paper mill of W. H. Rankin, at Elizabeth, N. J.

It is stated that the Ryan syndicate of New York has closed a \$15,000,000 deal by which it secures possession of coal, iron and railway property in the vicinity of Bluefield, Tenn.

Dr. Zadoc Kahn, grand rabbi of the Central Consistory of Israelites in France died in Paris. He occupied the highest office among the Hebrews of France.

Hay T. Vanetsch, state service editor of the Pueblo (Colo.) Chieftain, broke the world's typewriting record for both the 30 minutes and one hour tests, taking 2,600 words during the first 30 minutes and finishing the hour with 4,312 words.

Mrs. Louise Elbridge, the actress, who retired from the stage eight years ago died at the home of her son in New York. She was 75 years old and went at the age of 81.

Attorney General Mayer, with the assistance of Superintendent of Elections Morgan, has unearthed nearly 1,000 cases of fraud at the last election in New York city.

The marital troubles of William Eliel Corey, president of the billion dollar steel corporation, presented a new feature when the story gained currency that the retirement of Mr. Corey was decided on six months ago and was permanently demanded at that time.

The meeting of the board of governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers' association to consider co-operation with cotton growers was called for the 20th of December 1905, the 10th anniversary of its organization.

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## Eastern Kentucky News

No correspondence published unless signed in full by the writer. The name is not for publication, but as an evidence of good faith. Write plainly.

### MADISON COUNTY DRIVERS

Dec. 11. Died December 4, 1905, Miss Maggie Hubbard. She leaves a sister, Mrs. Dock Todd, a brother, Jim Hubbard, to mourn her death, resides a host of relatives. She was about fifty years of age, and was a member of the Baptist church at Speedwell, and was buried near the church. Lawrence and Charlie Powell made a business trip to Jackson county last week. John Sandlin and wife were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Owen Rose Saturday night. Miss Martha and Green Powell attended church at Pilot Knob Sunday. Jim Morris returned from a business trip to McKee last week. George Sparks and family were the guests of Will Ogg and family Sunday. W. P. Sandlin has been traveling for J. W. Zaring & Co., this week. George Hill and wife went to Richmond shopping last week.

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### ROCKCASTLE COUNTY. DISPUTANTS

Dec. 11. C. I. Ogg, of Berea, was on Clear Creek this week to see his mother, who is very sick. Mrs. Sarah Johnson, of Brush Creek, who is blind, has been visiting relatives here. Mr. M. O. Payne, our instilling merchant of Disputants, made a flying trip to Richmond Monday. Mr. J. E. McGuire, who has been in the spoke business at Brush Creek, has returned home. Mr. Alex Drew, of Richmond, passed through here on his way to Jackson County. James Pennington has moved to Clear Creek. There was a box supper at Davis Branch school house Saturday night. Mrs. J. E. Hammond spent Sunday with Mrs. O. M. Payne. Rev. Wesley Abney, of Jolietta, was with us Sunday. Mr. D. N. Welch, of Berea, passed through here Tuesday. Esq. G. V. Owens made a flying trip to Mt Vernon this week. Mrs. Maggie Seals, of this place died on the 4th. Her remains were buried at the Chasteen grave yard. Mrs. Sallie Hoskins, who has been living with her father, Mr. Anglin, has moved to Berea. Mrs. Faunie Abney, of this place, visited home folks on Brush Creek Tuesday and Wednesday.

### JACKSON COUNTY DOUBTLESS

Dec. 8.—We are having very fine weather now; the farmers are all about done gathering corn. Marshal John Mullins passed through our town yesterday.—Henry Martin and wife have been very sick, but are some better. F. C. Jones killed his hogs the other day and says that he's enjoying life. Joel Lakes, Sr., has been for the last few days very poor, but is better. Ben Drew went to Berea last Friday after a load of goods for L. B. Martin.—The young ladies of Pine Grove are preparing to have a Christmas tree at Pine Grove schoolhouse on the 23rd day of December, at one o'clock p.m. Young men, the young ladies invite you to come and take a part, but they want you to come sober. Don't come with the amber running down your chin, and a bottle of whiskey in your pocket. Now boys come and let the young ladies see how nice you can

poverty, have reached the point where they now own and pay taxes upon one sixth of the real estate in this county. This property is very largely in the shape of small farms, varying in size from ten to one hundred and fifty acres. A large proportion of the farms contain about ten acres.

Cultivating their own farms is not the only occupation of these people. A large proportion of the laborers upon the farms owned by white people are negroes, and many of them are engaged in the oyster and fishing industries during a portion of the year. It is interesting to note the influence of this material growth upon the home life of the people. It is stated upon good authority that about twenty-five years ago at least three-fourths of the colored people lived in one-roomed cabins. Let a single illustration tell the story of the growth. In a school where there were thirty pupils ten testified that they lived in houses containing six rooms, and only one said that he lived in a house containing but a single room.

I have always believed that in proportion as the industrial, not omitting the intellectual, condition of my race was improved, in the same degree would their moral and religious life improve.

Some years ago, before the home life and economic condition of the people had improved, bastardy was common. In 1903 there were only eight cases of bastardy reported in the whole county and two of those were among the white population. During the year 1904 there was only one case of bastardy within a radius of ten miles of the court house. Another gratifying evidence of progress is shown by the fact that there is very little evidence of immoral relations existing between the races. In the whole county, during the year 1903, about twenty-five years after the work

are very, very far below Gloucester County, but what has been done in this county can be equaled or surpassed in the near future if all of us, North and South, black and white, will do our whole duty.

### BURNING FACTORIES.

Trains Held Up and a Search Made For Tobacco Buyers.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 12.—The bitter feeling against the tobacco trust in the "Black Patch District" of Southwestern Kentucky and Tennessee is being displayed in a sensational manner by the holding up of trains and the dynamiting and burning of trust warehouses and factories and warnings to trust buyers in Todd county, Ky., the center of the district. Following the burning of the two large trust warehouses at Trenton, with a loss of \$7,000, the factory of Mrs. M. B. Penick at Elkton, in the same section, was dynamited. The factory was used by the agent of the American Snuff Co., a branch of the American Tobacco Co. The agent had been warned not to receive any more tobacco from the trust, but paid no attention to it. The explosion demolished the factory and damaged houses and passenger coaches near, but no one was injured. As the Elkton and Guthrie train was making its return trip it was flagged at Bradshaw Station. When the train stopped the engineer was covered with revolvers. Two hundred men surrounded the train. Forty of them went through it. The leaders told the passengers not to get excited, as they were only looking for tobacco buyers. After searching thoroughly they withdrew and ordered the engineer to proceed. The Dark Tobacco Growers' association, organized by Black Patch growers to fight the trust, has condemned the lawlessness and counseled its members not to break the law. The insurance companies are refusing risks on trust property.

### TO PRESERVE FORESTS.

Attorney Wm. Mackoy Prepares a Bill To Save Timber Lands.

Covington, Ky., Dec. 13.—A bill is being prepared by Attorney William W. Mackoy, of this city for protecting and fostering forests in Kentucky. He desires certain restrictions placed on the cutting of timber so that trees not fully matured may not be felled, and when trees ripe for the ax are knocked down there shall be inducements offered by the state for planting young trees in their places. Mr. Mackoy would have provision made for a state forester. In order that the position may be kept out of politics the bill will provide that the appointment shall be with the trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Lexington.

### COMMITTED SUICIDE.

The Babe Laid Closely Cuddled Beside the Young Mother.

Howeville, Ky., Dec. 13.—The neighbors of Mrs. James Holder were startled by the incessant wails of a little child in her home, near this city. When they entered the home they found the husband temporarily absent and the mother dead in her bed next to her eight-month-old child. It was found that Mrs. Holder, who was a comely girl, only 17 years old, and had been married but 18 months, had committed suicide. She had shot herself through the heart with a pistol. It is believed that ill health since the birth of her child induced despondency. The decedent was the second wife of Jas. Holder, his first wife having deserted him.

### ATTACKED BY AN EAGLE.

The Big Bird Came To Town in a Box Car.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13.—An eagle flew from a Southern railroad box car, at 21st street and Alford avenue, and attacked Jesse Wolf, who was near. His clothes were badly torn. Wolf shot the eagle in the neck and killed it with a wagon spoke. The bird measured five feet eight inches from tip to tip. The eagle is believed to have alighted in the car in Eastern Kentucky, and, being unable to gain its freedom, rode into the city.

### A Reward For the Nobles.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 13.—Gov. Beckham offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Jake and Jerry Noble for the killing of Deputy Sheriff Grant Holliday, of Breathitt county. When asked if County Judge Hargis would request groups to apprehend the fugitives, Judge Isarg's attorney, Fuit French, replied, "No; we do our own fighting."

### Buys Kentucky Coal Land.

Mayfield, Ky., Dec. 13.—The American Coal and Coke Co., of Indianapolis, has just closed a deal for 10,000 acres of rich coal lands in the southern part of Letcher county, where developments are to follow. The price paid was \$25 per acre.

### New Stock Yards Company.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13.—The Lafayette Union Stockyards Co. was incorporated with a capital of \$125,000. The incorporators are H. F. Embry, 600 shares; Talton Embry, 10 shares, and B. F. Gregory, 10 shares.

### Marvin Is Ill.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 13.—Charles Marvin, the noted trotting horse driver, is seriously ill at his home in South Broadway Park here. He was taken with a bad cold some days ago, and a grippe developed.

### Subscribe for the Citizen.

# Berea College

FOUNDED 1855.

PLACES THE BEST EDUCATION IN REACH OF ALL.

Over 40 Teachers and 900 Students from (26 States) Largest College Library in Kentucky. NO SALOONS.

APPLIED SCIENCE—Two years' Course, with Agriculture for young men and Domestic Science for young ladies.

TRADE SCHOOLS—Carpentry, Printing, Housework, Nursing (two years).

NORMAL COURSES—For teachers. Three courses, leading to County Certificate, State Certificate and State Diploma.

ACADEMY COURSES—Four years, fitting for College, for business and for life.

COLLEGE COURSES—Literary, Scientific, Classical, leading to Bachelor's degrees.

MUSIC—Choral (free), Reed Organ, Vocal, Piano, Theory.

We are here to help all who will help themselves toward a Christian education. Our instruction is a free gift. Students pay a small incidental fee to meet expenses of the school apart from instruction, and must also pay for board in advance. Expenses for fall term of 14 weeks may be brought within \$29.50. Winter term of 11 weeks \$27.00. Spring term of 11 weeks \$24.25. Fall term opened September 13.

The School is endorsed by Baptists, Christians (Disciples), Congregationalists, Methodists, Presbyterians, and good people of all denominations.

For information and friendly advice address the Secretary,

**WILL C. GAMBLE,**

Berea, Madison County, Ky.

## The Up-to-Date Grocery.

Having bought out the stock and good will of Mrs. E. M. Preston & Co., and having rented the store building which she occupied, I am prepared to supply all Staple and Fancy Family Groceries at the lowest price compatible with good business. I will have all Seasonable Groceries for the holiday season. Give me a call and let me show you what I can do.

**W. D. LOGSDON.**

## TO DELICATE WOMEN

You will never get well and strong, bright, happy, hearty and free from pain, until you build up your constitution with a nerve refreshing, blood-making tonic, like

## Wine of Cardui

It Makes Pale Cheeks Pink

It is a pure, harmless, medicinal tonic, made from vegetable ingredients, which relieve female pain and distress, such as headache, backache, bowel ache, dizziness, chills, scanty or profuse menstruation, dragging down pains, etc.

It is a building, strength-making medicine for women, the only medicine that is certain to do you good. Try it.

Sold by every druggist in \$1.00 bottles.

### WRITE US A LETTER

freely and frankly, in strictest confidence, telling us all your symptoms and troubles. We will send free advice (in plain sealed envelope), how to cure them. Address: Ladies' Advisory Co., Chattanooga Medicine Co., Chattanooga, Tenn.

### "YOU ARE FRIENDS"

of mine," writes Mrs. F. L. Jones, of Gaffatin, Tenn.

"For since taking Cardui I have gained 35 lbs., and am in better health than for the past 9 years. I tell my husband that Cardui is worth its weight in gold to all suffering ladies."

## GREAT CENTRAL.

C. H. & H. Peer Margolis & C. & C.

## The Michigan Line

Electric Lighted Trains.

All New, to

## TOLEDO AND DETROIT

THROUGH CARS TO

Charlevoix, Petoskey, Bay View,

Wequontong, Harbor Springs.

Champ Homeseekers' rates to points

in the West and South. Inquire of

C. H. & H. agents for full particu-

lars or address

D. G. EDWARDS, P. T. M.,

Cincinnati.

## A Farm of 100 Acres FOR SALE

Within 2 miles of Berea College, 60

acres cleared, 40 acres in timber

Good log house, weatherboarded,

with 2 fire places. Good orchard,

good water, good barn, and well

fenced. Is well worth \$2,000, but

will take \$1,400. Call at once on

J. P. BICKNELL,

Real Estate Agent

## FOR SALE.

See J. W. HERNDON for Cow Feed and Baled Hay. 3 miles from Berea on Richmond pike.

### Premiums.

Arrangements have been made by which some of the finest products of The National Art Company of New York are offered as premiums to new subscribers. These pictures are copies of famous paintings, and are really what they purport to be, works of art. As long as the supply lasts, one will be given to each new subscriber who pays for one year in advance.

They are of all shapes and sizes from four by six to ten by twenty inches and the most of them are intended to be fastened to a mat for framing. They can be seen by any one calling at the office of the Citizen.

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behave.—Jas. Rose has returned from Louisville. Mrs. Martha Brockman visited Widow Amyx last Sunday.—Tie and spoke making are all the go now in this locality.—Jas. Dougherty had a smoke house raising last Wednesday, and he says that he will have the meat to put in it.

### SAND GAP

Dec. 11. There was preaching last Saturday night at Mrs. Sindy Skinner's by the Rev. C. L. Powell. Owing to the bad weather there were only six in attendance. Mr. Ben Campbell has just got back from Fag Brock's—E. E. Durham wore the blue ribbon as being the best ball player at Clover Bottom to day.—Christmas is approaching and we are all expecting to have a fine time at this place. Your correspondent is informed that Mr. E. E. Durham of this place is to be married to a Garrard county belle at Christmas. Success to the Citizen and its many readers.

The Progress of the Negro in One County  
In the South.

Booker T. Washington in the South.

If possible, I want to give the readers of The Outlook an idea of the progress of the negro race in a single county in one of the Southern States. For this purpose I select Gloucester County, Virginia. I take this one for the reason that I had the privilege of visiting it a number of years ago, just about the time when interest in the

poverty, have reached the point where they now own and pay taxes upon one sixth of the real estate in this county. This property is very largely in the shape of small farms, varying in size from ten to one hundred and fifty acres. A large proportion of the farms contain about ten acres.

Cultivating their own farms is not the only occupation of these people. A large proportion of the laborers upon the farms owned by white people are negroes, and many of them are engaged in the oyster and fishing industries during a portion of the year. It is interesting to note the influence of this material growth upon the home life of the people. It is stated upon good authority that about twenty-five years ago at least three fourths of the colored people lived in one roomed cabins. Let a single illustration tell the story of the growth. In a school where there were thirty pupils ten testified that they lived in houses containing six rooms, and only one said that he lived in a house containing but a single room.

I have always believed that in proportion as the industrial, not omitting the intellectual, condition of my race was improved, in the same degree would their moral and religious life improve.

Some years ago, before the home life and economic condition of the people had improved, bastardy was common. In 1903 there were only eight cases of bastardy reported in the whole county and two of those were among the white population. During the year 1904 there was only one case of bastardy within a radius of ten miles of the court-house. Another gratifying evidence of progress is shown by the fact that there is very little evidence of immoral relations existing between the races. In the whole county, during the year 1903, about twenty five years after the work



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON.

of education had gotten under way, there were only thirty arrests for misdemeanors; of these sixteen were white, fourteen colored. In 1904 there were fifteen such arrests—four white and one colored. In 1904 there were but seven arrests for felonies; of these two were white and five were colored.

Throughout Gloucester County the negro teachers and ministers work in close co-operation. For the most part, where a school is located the church is not far away. The ministers and churches help forward the work of education in many ways.

There is a high school in the county that is almost wholly supported by the people through gifts from the churches. In one point at least the colored people in Gloucester County have set an example for the rest of the religious world that ought to receive attention. It is in this regard: there is only one religious denomination in all of this county, and that is the Baptist. No over multiplying, no overlapping, no denominational wrangling and wasting of money and energy.

One other point: a close examination shows that friendly and cordial relations exist between the white and black races; that the growth of both races in the matter of education and property does not increase racial friction. For these goodly results I have spoken of the influence of the teachers, ministers, etc. Let me mention one other, perhaps the most potent single influence that of Thomas H. Walker, a successful negro lawyer and farmer, whose whole life is freely given in the elevation of his people. When I taught the first night school at the Hampton Institute, Walker was a member of it, working ten hours at the sawmill during the day and studying books for two hours at night.

I have singled out Gloucester County for these facts in order to show what the race can accomplish under reasonably good conditions. In the great majority of counties in the South the conditions as to education, economic life, and morality

are very, very far below Gloucester County, but what has been done in this county can be equaled or surpassed in the near future if all of us, North and South, black and white, will do our whole duty.

### BURNING FACTORIES.

Train Held Up and a Search Made  
For Tobacco Buyers.

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Attorney Wm. Mackay Prepares a Bill  
To Save Timber Lands.

Covington, Ky., Dec. 13.—A bill is being prepared by Attorney William H. Mackay, of this city, for protecting and fostering forests in Kentucky. He desires certain restrictions placed on the cutting of timber, so that trees not fully matured may not be felled, and when trees ripe for the ax are knocked down there shall be inducements offered by the state for planting young trees in their places. Mr. Mackay would have provision made for a state forester. In order that the position may be kept out of politics the bill will provide that the appointment shall be with the trustees of the Agricultural and Mechanical college at Lexington.

### COMMITTED SUICIDE.

The Babe Laid Closely Cuddled Beside  
the Young Mother.

Howesville, Ky., Dec. 13.—The neighbors of Mrs. James Holder were startled by the incessant wails of a little child in her home, near this city. When they entered the home they found the husband temporarily absent and the mother dead in her bed next to her eight-months-old child. It was found that Mrs. Holder, who was a comely girl, only 17 years old, had been married but 15 months, had committed suicide. She had shot herself through the heart with a pistol. It is believed that ill health since the birth of her child induced despondency. The decedent was the second wife of Jas. Holder, his first wife having deserted him.

### ATTACKED BY AN EAGLE.

The Big Bird Came To Town In  
Box Car.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13.—An eagle flew from a Southern railroad box car at 31st street and Alford avenue, and attacked Jessie Wolf, who was near. His clothes were badly torn. Wolf shot the eagle in the neck and killed it with a wagon spoke. The bird measured five feet eight inches from tip to tip. The eagle is believed to have entered the car in Eastern Kentucky, and being unable to gain its freedom, rode into the city.

### A Reward For the Nobles.

Frankfort, Ky., Dec. 13.—Gov. Beckham offered a reward of \$500 for the apprehension of Jake and Jerry Noble for the killing of Deputy Sheriff Grant Holiday, of Breathitt county. When asked if County Judge Hargrave would request troops to apprehend the fugitives, Judge Hargrave's attorney, Fult French, replied, "No, we do our own fighting."

### Buy Kentucky Coal Land.

Maryville, Ky., Dec. 13.—The American Coal and Coke Co., of Indianapolis, has just closed a deal for 10,000 acres of rich coal lands in the southern part of Letcher county where development are to follow. The price paid was \$25 per acre.

### New Stock Yards Company.

Louisville, Ky., Dec. 13.—The Lafayette Union Stockyards Co. was incorporated with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are F. Embry, 650 shares, Talton Embry, 10 shares, and B. F. Gregory, 10 shares.

### Marvin Is Ill.

Lexington, Ky., Dec. 13.—Charles Marvin, the noted trotting horse driver, is seriously ill at his home in South Broadway Park here. He was taken with a bad cold some days ago, and a gripe developed.

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